FBIS DAILY REPORT

MIDDLE EAST & SOUTH ASIA REVIEW

16 NOVEMBER 1984

Mitterrand-Al-Qadhdhafi Talks

The talks in Crete between Greek Prime Minister Andreas Papandreou, French President Francois Mitterrand, and Libyan leader Colonel Mu'ammar al-Qadhdhafi ended with "absolute agreement" on the principle that "not even a single French or Libyan" should remain in Chad, Athens radio reported. After the talks, Al-Qadhdhafi said he is "happy that there are persons like Papandreou and Mitterrand because they constitute a guarantee for peace and security in the Mediterranean," and he concurred with Papandreou's view that a "new page" has opened for all parties concerned. Noting Papandreou's role in arranging the meeting, the radio contended that the Chad problem has been "resolved" thanks to Papandreou's initiative.

Reports on the talks by JANA and Tripoli Voice of Greater Arab Homeland radio did not mention Chad but said the meeting focused on international issues and peace in the Mediterranean. However, in a related commentary on French policy toward Africa, Tripoli radio asserted that Mitterrand's government has apparently realized the "futility" of its previous policy toward Chad, which ignored Libya's "distinguished and important role," and has therefore intensified contacts with the Jamahiriyah. The Libyan-French withdrawal agreement on Chad was widely welcomed except by the U.S. Government, which tried to cast doubts on its credibility, the radio added.

Lebanese-Israeli Talks

Although the talks made some progress on the deployment of the Lebanese Army "in certain areas," the Lebanese plan for security arrangements is "unacceptable" to Israel, the head of the Israeli military delegation at Al-Naqurah stated in a Jerusalem radio interview after the session on 15 November. The Israelis made it clear to the Lebanese that the two sides must agree on "practical arrangements" and that the talks will run aground very soon if the Lebanese continue to present "complicated arguments and political statements," he added. In a related report, the radio noted that a senior Israeli source at the talks dismissed Lebanon's intention to deploy its Army in the south, asserting that the Lebanese Army is incapable of carrying out such an extensive operation, and describing the Lebanese demand to deploy 10,000 soldiers in the area as "ludicrous." The Lebanese proposal was met by a "mocking smile" from the Israeli side, because the Lebanese Army is incapable of deploying within southern Beirut, let alone the south of the country, the radio said. As for Lebanon's refusal to permit any illegitimate armed organization in the south like the army of southern Lebanon, Jerusalem radio said that Israel might still accept this clause, although the Lebanese intention is apparently to "pull the rug out from under the army of southern Lebanon's feet once and for all." The Lebanese also demanded that Israel pay $10 billion in reparations for war damage, according to IDF radio.

Meanwhile, a Lebanese source cited by Beirut radio described the atmosphere at the talks as "positive" and disclosed that the next session will be held on 19 November.

Israel

The Consumer Price Index increased by 24.3 percent in October, the last month before the package deal, according to Jerusalem radio.

PLO

A PLO official in Amman affirmed that the PNC will convene in Amman on 22 November, as scheduled, and that the session will not be postponed, Amman radio reported. Nevertheless, further opposition to the date and venue was expressed not only by National Alliance leaders but also by officials of the PFLP and the DFLP, the two largest groups in the Democratic Alliance. For the PFLP, Secretary General George Habash announced his front's rejection of the date and venue of the session, according to Radio Monte Carlo, while DFLP Secretary General Nayif Hawatimah told the *JORDAN TIMES* that the session in Amman is "in violation of the PLO Charter, since it was called by Fatah alone." After meeting with Fatah officials in Tunis, Hawatimah's deputy, Yasir 'abd Rabbuh, stated that the crisis has reached a very serious stage and requires an immediate meeting of the PLO Executive Committee, Radio Monte Carlo reported.

Meanwhile, PFLP-General Command leader Ahmad Jibril disclosed that contacts are underway among National Alliance factions to hold their own national council in Damascus or another pro-Nationalist Arab capital after 25 November, according to SANA. Jibril claimed that the National Alliance has a memorandum containing the signatures of 180 PNC members who reject the convocation of the PNC by the Fatah leaders. On the other hand, Baghdad Voice of PLO radio claimed that both Israel and Syria have adopted measures to prevent PNC members leaving to attend the PNC session in Amman.

Western Sahara

At an Addis Ababa press conference reported by PANA, SDAR President Mohamed Abdelaziz called on Morocco to negotiate with the SDAR to end the continuing war "between our two countries." He urged the Moroccans to replace "intransigence by wisdom and the spirit of responsibility."

Sudan

The clandestine radio of the Sudanese People's Liberation Army (SPLA) claimed that SPLA forces attacked and occupied Daga post in the eastern upper Nile region on 14 November, killing two platoons of government troops.

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Further Reportage on PNC Convocation

Fatah Prepares for Session

JN150938 Amman JORDAN TIMES in English 15 Nov 84 p 1, 2

[By Lamis K. Andoni and Hamadah Fara'inah]

[Excerpts] Amman — Fatah, the biggest commando movement within the PLO, is going ahead with preparations to convene the PNC in Amman on November 22 despite mounting opposition by other Palestinian factions. Fatah officials told the *JORDAN TIMES* Wednesday that invitations, signed by the PNC's deputy speaker, Adib al-Za'nun have already been sent out to PNC members and five Amman hotels have been reserved for those who would attend the council session.

The Damascus-based speaker of the PNC, Khalid al-Fahum, however, strongly criticised his deputy's action, describing it as "illegal." Contacted by the *JORDAN TIMES* over the phone, Mr al-Fahum Wednesday asserted that he would not attend "any alternate PNC in Damascus." Convening a PNC session in the Syrian capital "is as dangerous in its consequences as a council called by Fatah to meet in Amman," he said. "Both meetings, if convened, will lead to a dangerous split in the PLO," he contended. Mr al-Fahum added that he has informed all PLO factions of his stand.

Another PLO leader who strongly objects to the convening of the PNC in Amman also told the *JORDAN TIMES* that his organisation will not participate in any meeting called by any lone PLO faction in Amman or in Damascus. Nayif Hawatimah, leader of the DFLP — one of the factions that make up a "Democratic Alliance" within the PLO — told the *JORDAN TIMES* in a telephone interview from Damascus that the PFLP, another faction in the "Democratic Alliance," was against "any divisive council that is not called for through the legal procedures or at least by the majority." Mr Hawatimah said that the "Democratic Alliance," which includes the Palestine Liberation Front (PLF) and the Palestinian Communist Party along with the DFLP and PFLP, "would not attend any council which is convened outside the framework of the PLO Charter." He said he considered the planned PNC session in Amman is "in violation of the PLO Charter, since it was called for by Fatah alone."

The "Democratic Alliance" has a "comprehensive and realistic plan" to solve the current deadlock, Mr Hawatimah said adding that the alliance representatives will discuss the plan with the Fatah leadership in Tunis Thursday. Mr Hawatimah was referring to suggestions that the PNC be postponed for two months pending discussions over the issue by the PLO Executive Committee and the Palestine Central Council. The suggestions, which were endorsed by 37 of the 62 PNC members living in Jordan, have already been rejected by the Fatah leadership but Fatah sources confirmed that a meeting of alliance representatives with Fatah leaders was to take place in Tunis on Thursday.

Asked what position would the "Democratic Alliance" adopt if Fatah rebels and other Syrian-backed factions grouped in the "National Alliance" refused to attend a meeting of the PLO Executive Committee held according to the plan, Mr Hawatimah avoided a direct reply and said: "We hope that the 'National Alliance' would shoulder its responsibility and participate." "However," he added, "we shall abide by PLO Executive Committee decisions and the Central Council resolutions regardless of those who would decline to participate in the meetings because we would consider the decisions and resolutions as those of the majority."

Fatah, meanwhile, appeared determined to convene the council in Amman as scheduled and confident of securing the required quorum for the council to meet. Fatah Central Committee member and deputy military commander of the PLO, Khalil al-Wazir, told the Associated Press in an interview Wednesday that "the PNC is going to be held in Amman on November 22 as scheduled." However, doubts over Fatah's ability to secure the quorum were raised by PLO officials and observers alike. Mr al-Fahum told Damascus Radio he was sure that "150 PNC members would boycott the session in Amman."

Moreover, two senior officials of Fatah have repeatedly failed to talk the 37 PNC members, who endorsed the suggestions calling for meetings of the PLO Executive Committee and Central Council, to attend the planned council session. Faruq Qaddumi, head of the PLO's Political Department, and Salah Khalaf, member of the Fatah Central Committee, Tuesday met with the 37 PNC members, well-informed sources told the *JORDAN TIMES*. But, the sources said, the officials could not reach agreement with the PNC members. The sources said that the two officials reviewed with the PNC members the history of Fatah's relations with Syria and stressed that the movement was compelled to reach the decision to convene the council in Amman because of a deadlock in talks with the "National Alliance" and the "nonhelpful attitude of the 'Democratic Alliance.'"

The sources also quoted Mr Qaddumi as telling the PNC members that the Syrians have offered him the chairmanship of the PLO once Mr 'Arafat is ousted, but he refused to take up the offer. The sources also quoted Mr Khalaf as proposing that another PNC meeting could be called in 10 days after the Amman conference if the 37 PNC members agreed to attend. But, sources close to the PNC members told the *JORDAN TIMES* that the council members "were not convinced of the two officials' arguments and they felt that they were offered nothing new."

Jibril on Alternative Meeting

JN152111 Damascus SANA in Arabic 2030 GMT 15 Nov 84

[Text] Damascus, 15 Nov (SANA) — Comrade Ahmad Jibril, secretary general of the PFLP-GC, has strongly attacked 'Arafat's call for convening the PNC in Amman, regarding such a call as clear proof of the course of deviation and treason. In a statement to AFP that was transmitted today by the front's Central Information and Guidance Department [passage indistinct].

Comrade Jibril called for initiating a national dialogue on a progressive basis that is hostile to imperialism and Zionism in the Palestinian arena as a solution to confront 'Arafat's moves, provided the nationalist, progressive sides embark on this dia-

logue to achieve a common ground after which our masses everywhere will form a national alliance under the slogan of a salvation front.

Jibril disclosed that the Popular Front is making contacts to convene a national council in Damascus or in any pro-Nationalist Arab capital after 25 November. He said that preparations are underway to achieve this. He explained that the National Alliance is willing to resume its dialogue with the Democratic Alliance, provided no preconditions are made.

In conclusion Jibril revealed that the National Alliance has a memorandum carrying the signatures of 180 PNC members who reject the convocation of the PNC. He said that this hampers the convening of the PNC in Amman. Jibril added that, in this case, 'Arafat can only forge the will of the national council by using various methods. He said: We will ask the Arab League to send its observers to ensure the legitimacy of convening the PNC in Amman.

Habash Rejects Call

JN151235 Paris Radio Monte Carlo in Arabic 1200 GMT 15 Nov 84

[Text] In Damascus, PFLP Secretary General George Habash announced his front's rejection of the call for a PNC session in Amman. He also rejected the date of the session as well as the invitation issued by the Fatah Central Committee. George Habash stressed the need to continue consultations among all the Palestinian organizations without exception. He declared the PFLP's readiness to continue dialogue and support for a PLO Central Council meeting for the sake of PLO unity on the basis of a national program that is hostile to Zionism and imperialism. He considered the Fatah Central Committee's decision a unilateral decision that does not serve the Palestinian people's national interests. He called on all the PNC members to refrain from attending the PNC session in Amman and to struggle for preserving the PLO's unity.

PFLP Issues Statement

JN151938 Damascus Television Service in Arabic 1730 GMT 15 Nov 84

[Text] The PFLP has rejected 'Arafat's call for convening the PNC in Amman. It described this call as a qualitative move toward joining and dealing with imperialist and reactionary solutions, particularly following King Husayn's restoration of diplomatic and political relations with the Camp David regime in Egypt.

The front's Political Bureau issued a statement in its emergency meeting on 12-13 November in which it expressed astonishment at 'Arafat's unilateral call. It regarded such a call as a threat to all efforts to solve the crisis in the Palestinian arena and efforts to preserve the PLO's unity, nationalist course, and independent decisionmaking. The statement urged all Palestinian sides to resort to reason and conscience and to start a comprehensive, national dialogue in order to overcome the dangers of convening the PNC in Amman. If this does take place, then it will be a secessionist national council that will constitute a destructive, secessionist move greatly threatening the future of the PLO.

Palestinian Leaders on Meeting

JN151244 Damascus SANA in Arabic 0910 GMT 15 Nov 84

[Text] Damascus, 15 Nov (SANA) — 'Isam al-Qadi, member of the Arab Socialist Ba'th Party National Command, regional secretary of the Palestinian organization, and secretary general of the Popular Liberation War Vanguards-Al-Sa'iqah has asserted that the 'Arafat-Husayn-Mubarak bloc came to complete the accord with and recognize the Zionist enemy. In an interview with *AL-BA'TH* published today, Al-Qadi added that the Jordanian regime, with its recent strange but expected moves, is trying to surround and besiege all the positive effects achieved by our people's struggle on the Palestinian, Arab, and international levels.

Al-Qadi explained that the Jordanian regime is also trying to spread the umbrella of capitulation and U.S. settlements on the basis of a partial and separate solution as designed by the Camp David plan and its treasonous accords between the Egyptian regime, the United States, and the Zionist enemy.

Comrade al-Qadi asserted that 'Arafat — through his treasonous practices in the Palestinian arena — has provided the Jordanian regime with many covers so that it can now plan its full role openly. Al-Qadi said: We, within the Palestinian National Alliance, call for toppling 'Arafat because we express the Arab and Palestinian people's hopes and aspirations toward achieving their objectives of liberation and return. The armed struggle and the rifle are the only way to achieve these objectives. Since 'Arafat has abandoned these national and pan-Arab objectives of our Palestinian people and the path that leads to achieving them, his fall is natural because legitimacy has fallen from him. The only Palestinian legitimacy of any Palestinian official or faction is the insistence on adhering to the rifle. He said: Since 'Arafat knows this fact better than anybody else, he is insisting at this stage on holding the PNC in Amman to obtain a bogus cover in order to spread more capitulation among our Arab Palestinian masses.

In a statement to *AL-BA'TH*, PLO oificial spokesman 'Abd al-Muhsin Abu Mayzar said: The imperialist conspiracy at this stage is in the form of a U.S.-Zionist onslaught against the Arab region in general and against Syria in particular. This onslaught falls within the framework of escalating the comprehensive hostile imperialist U.S. course in the world. He asserted that confronting this onslaught against the Arab region and aborting its objectives call for deepening the Palestinian-Syrian cohesion, strengthening Syria's political and military potentials, and providing the means to achieve victory in battle.

Abu Mayzar said: The PLO Executive Committee members in Damascus, including myself, being acquainted with the invitation to hold the PNC, find that it is our duty and responsibility to advise the PNC's chairmanship and all those concerned to bring about the success of the efforts being exerted to achieve the PLO's unity and to overcome its crisis, to work to postpone the PNC meeting. This will allow us to prepare for a comprehensive

dialogue that will include all the Palestinian revolution forces and factions.

Abu Mayzar added: If the council is held despite all calls for postponing it and for holding a comprehensive and open dialogue among the revolution factions, whatever happens will be the outcome of sound assessment that stems from the higher national solution which calls on the PLO to assume its role, to achieve its objective rather than the objective for which it was established — namely, to liberate the land and to regain our rights.

Dr Samir Ghawshah, secretary general of the Palestinian Popular Struggle Front, said: 'Arafat's new move to hold the PNC in Jordan is a prelude to steps aimed at achieving the capitulatory solution and liquidating the Palestine cause. Ghawshah said: The sacrifices of the Syrian Army, the nationalist Lebanese forces, and the Palestinian resistance factions formed a basic development in the region and opened horizons for the Arab nation to regain its role and make its future. Ghawshah concluded by calling for strengthening the Palestinian-Syrian strategic alliance with the nationalist Lebanese forces which formed the triangle of steadfastness and which were able to topple the 17 May agreement. This triangle of steadfastness represents the front trench that confronts imperialism, Zionism, and reactionism.

Amman Members Reportedly Critical

JN151515 Damascus SANA in Arabic 1355 GMT 15 Nov 84

[Text] Amman, 15 Nov (SANA) — In a statement distributed here today, a number of PNC members in Amman strongly condemned the unilateral step taken by the 'Arafatist capitulatory and deviationist clique to convene the PNC session in Amman, a step that will further split the PLO. In their statement, PNC members in Amman Khadr 'Abdallah Husayn, 'Azmil Marar, and Fu'ad Dabbur asserted that Yasir 'Arafat, who lost his legitimacy as chairman of the PLO for his violation of the Palestinian National Charter and the successive PNC resolutions and his suspect contacts with the Camp David parties and his repeated meetings with the Zionists, has no right to speak on behalf of the Palestinian people. These members also called on all the PNC members, wherever they are, to condemn 'Arafat's separatist step and capitulatory trend.

National Alliance Issues Statement

JN151528 Damascus SANA in Arabic 1400 GMT 15 Nov 84

[Text] Damascus, 15 Nov (SANA) — The Palestinian National Alliance has strongly denounced Yasir 'Arafat's course and capitulationist moves. It affirmed that 'Arafat's course falls within the framework of joining U.S. settlements by providing a Palestinian cover for the Jordanian regime before entering into negotiations with the Zionist enemy on the basis of Camp David and the Reagan plan.

This came in a press statement that was issued on a lengthy meeting by the National Alliance leadership today. The meeting discussed the dangers of division that threaten the PLO as a result of the call made by 'Arafat and his Central Committee for convening the PNC in Amman on 22 November.

The statement said that during its meeting, the National Alliance leadership made a comprehensive assessment of the situation and developments in the Palestinian arena and the dangers that threaten the Palestinian issue as a result of 'Arafat's course and his capitulationist moves. The National Alliance's leadership called for confronting these dangers and for immediately resuming the dialogue between the National Alliance and Democratic Alliance as a prelude for a comprehensive national alliance that will include all of the national forces, factions, and functionaries that oppose the course of capitulation and fragmentation. This is in order to reach a comprehensive, national, political, and organizational agreement that will form a sound basis for convening the PNC's 17th session, and in order to preserve the PLO's achievements and restore its unity on a national and progressive basis hostile to imperialism, Zionism, and reactionary forces.

The National Alliance's leadership valued brother PNC Speaker Khalid al-Fahum's role in confronting the dangers of division that threaten the PLO, his adherence to the PLO's laws, regulations, norms, traditions, and standard procedures, and his eagerness not to convene the PNC before a comprehensive, national, political, and organizational agreement is achieved. It also valued the stands of the PNC members who announced their rejection and boycott of 'Arafat's secessionist and destructive call. In conclusion the statement hailed the Palestinian masses everywhere who are confronting the capitulationist moves of the deviant Palestinian right.

Fatah Dissident Secretary Comment

JN151542 Damascus Domestic Service in Arabic 1145 GMT 15 Nov 84

[Interview with Samih Abu Kuwayk, secretary and information officer of the provisional leadership of the Fatah dissident forces, identified by his nom de guerre Qadri, by an unidentified Damascus Radio correspondent; broadcast within the "On the Events" program — date not given; recorded]

[Excerpts] [Correspondent] It pleases us to contact you by telephone and ask you the following question: What are the practical alternative moves that you will make in order to confront 'Arafat's PNC if it is held in Amman?

[Samih Abu Kuwayk] In order to prevent convening the PNC, we made several moves. We have been contacting PNC members; we intensified our contacts with our friends so they would not participate in the PNC, particularly the representatives of the friendly parliaments and states. We explained to them the serious consequences of this meeting. We will launch a media campaign in order to expose the aims of this counterfeit session. As for the alternatives, we believe that whether the PNC is held or not, our only alternative is to continue the armed struggle, which is the only justification for the existence of the revolution because armed struggle is the only means of liberating Palestine.

[Correspondent] You say that you have contacted a number of PNC members and a number of parliamentarians in both Arab

and foreign countries who advised them not to attend 'Arafat's PNC. Concerning the PNC session, can we say that 'Arafat will not be able to muster a quorum?

[Abu Kuwayk] We are certain that 'Arafat will not muster the two-thirds quorum. Brother Khalid al-Fahum, the PNC speaker, will announce the names of those who will abstain from the session. I am sure they will be much more than one-third of the members. We will also find that 'Arafat will lose many members and will manipulate the rolls. All the factions said they would not attend the Amman session. He will only have the support of the defunct ALF, which belongs to the Iraqi regime.

[Correspondent] Thank you, Brother Qadri.

[Abu Kuwayk] I would like to say a final word concerning the PNC. We will struggle to end the state of division that prevails in the Palestinian arena. We have found that this arena is divided into three parts. Regrettably, our comrades in the Democratic Alliance, instead of crystallizing the division into two parts — one that wants to concede Palestine, and the other that wants to continue revolution until victory — have created three divisions in the arena, a situation that makes us motionless. We will struggle to end this immobility so that we will have the majority on the side of the fighters and the minority on the opposite side. We must struggle to end this minority and its evils on the Palestinian arena, so that the revolution can continue on its clear path. Moreover, we find that in his moves, 'Arafat is supported by a large-scale Arab and international reactionary alliance. We will struggle to create an Arab sponsorship from the progressive forces and regimes so that we can face the current moves. This is because we will not be able to confront this Zionist-imperialist-reactionary plot with our Palestinian reasources, which remain below the standard in confronting the plot. Therefore, we say that to face the reactionary axis, there should be a progressive Arab group so that we can face the rulers of Egypt, Amman, and Iraq and their support for 'Arafat. Life should be restored to the front of confrontation and steadfastness. These progressive regimes must intensify their contacts and strengthen their unity in order to confront this plan.

[Correspondent] Have you started these contacts?

[Abu Kuwayk] Undoubtedly, we have started and [words indistinct] the efforts will bear fruit in the next stage because all the Arab strugglers must make a stand in order to perform their duties satisfactorily.

[Correspondent] Thank you, Brother Qadri.

Khalaf Addresses Iraqi Palestinians

JN151348 Baghdad INA in Arabic 1200 GMT 15 Nov 84

[Text] Baghdad, 15 Nov (INA) — Fatah Central Committee member Salah Khalaf, alias Abu Iyad, has asserted that convening the PNC in Amman on 22 November constitutes a failure of and an end to the Syrian attempts to destroy the PLO and the Palestinian decision.

During his meeting with the cadres of the Palestinian popular organizations here today, the Palestinian official said that postponing the PNC's session will give some Arab regimes, headed by Syria, a chance to strike at and sabotage the PLO. He added that at a time when the Syrian regime is claiming to be against imperialism and Zionism, it is attempting to split the Palestinian people's unity and independent decision as well as the Palestinian revolution.

He stressed that Hafiz al-Asad's regime, which is sponsoring the Israeli-Lebanese talks, is trying hard to obstruct the convocation of the PNC and strike at the Palestinian people's aspirations. Abu Iyad stressed that Hafiz al-Asad and Al-Qadhdhafi are not entitled to appoint the Palestinian people's leaders because the Palestinian people choose their leaders by themselves.

Regarding Khalid al-Fahum's stand toward the PNC meetings, Abu Iyad said: Any excuse by Al-Fahum for not attending the PNC, which will be held legally, is unacceptable. He then reviewed the stages preceding the PNC session and the consultations held between the Palestinian leaderships until a decision was reached to convene the PNC in Amman.

Abu Iyad praised Iraq's stands toward the Palestine question and its welcome of hosting the PNC in Baghdad. He said: Had it not been for Iraq's preoccupation with the war against Iran, there would have been no imperialist and Zionist plots against the Arab people. He added that these plots were timed with the Iraqi-Iranian war in order to implement a scheme aimed at dealing a blow to all capabilities in the region. The Palestinian official also referred to Iraq's peaceful stands and initiatives to end the war with Iran.

Syria Bans PNC Members From Leaving

JN151731 Baghdad Voice of PLO in Arabic 1616 GMT 15 Nov 84

[Text] Within the framework of intensifying its repressive measures to prevent PNC members in Damascus from attending the PNC's 17th session that will be held in Amman next Thursday, reports from Damascus said that the Syrian authorities prevented Comrade Sulayman al-Najjab, assistant secretary general of the Palestinian Communist Party, from leaving for Tunis. The repressive ban also included brother Ahmad Najm Abu 'Ala', member of the Palestinian Liberation Front Central Committee, who was also prevented from leaving for Tunis.

Reports from Damascus said that the Syrian authorities informed all the PNC members in Damascus that they must report to the so-called Fedayeen Disciplinary Office, which is a Syrian intelligence office. The reports also said that those who reported to this office had their passports withdrawn to prevent them from participating in the PNC's 17th session.

'Arafat Meets 'Radical' Palestinians

NC151819 Paris AFP in English 1758 GMT 15 Nov 84

[Excerpt] Tunis, Nov 15 (AFP) — Yasir 'Arafat, leader of the PLO, is holding talks in Tunis with a delegation of radical

Palestinians prior to a special meeting of the Palestinian parliament-in-exile next week, PLO officials said today. A PLO spokesman, quoted by the Palestine news agency WAFA, said the talks here were not connected with Mr 'Arafat's decision to convene the PNC next Thursday in Amman, Jordan. However, a reliable Palestinian source said Mr 'Arafat was trying to persuade the radicals, known as the Democratic Alliance, to attend the meeting.

The Amman session takes the place of a meeting that was scheduled for Algiers in September, but could not be held because of tension between pro- and anti-'Arafat groups within the PLO, an umbrella nationalist movement.

DFLP Urges Executive Meeting

JN151858 Paris Radio Monte Carlo in Arabic 1700 GMT 15 Nov 84

[Text] The Democratic Front for the Liberation of Palestine [DFLP] has called for a PLO Executive Committee meeting. The call came following the Tunis meeting between the Palestinian Democratic Alliance delegation and the Fatah Central Committee. A short while ago, Yasir 'Abd Rabbuh, DFLP assistant secretary general, contacted us from Tunis and called for an immediate meeting of the PLO Executive Committee adding that the crisis has reached a very serious stage and this requires an immediate PLO Executive Committee meeting. He said: We hold the parties that reject this call responsible for the dire consequences that would arise from this rejection. 'Abd Rabbuh said that an immediate PLO Executive Committee meeting will reach solutions for all the existing differences, including the problem of holding the PNC session next week. In conclusion, 'Abd Rabbuh said: We call on everyone to respond to this call and attend the PLO Executive Committee meeting in Tunis.

DFLP Agrees To Attend

GF160642 Manama WAKH in Arabic 2015 GMT 15 Nov 84

[Text] Damascus, 15 Nov (WAKH) — QNA has learned from a source in the Democratic Front for the Liberation of Palestine [DFLP] that the DFLP has agreed to attend the emergency meeting of the PLO Executive Committee which Yasir 'Arafat, chairman of the PLO Executive Committee and commander in chief of the Palestinian revolution forces, called for in Tunis on Saturday. The source affirmed that the DFLP welcomes this invitation and will attend this meeting on this date. The source said the PLO Executive Committee will discuss during its meeting a number of issues, including an invitation to hold an emergency and immediate PLO Central Council meeting in Tunis from which a preparatory committee will spring up to prepare for the meetings of the PNC's 17th session.

Israel 'Turns Back' W. Bank Members

JN152024 Baghdad Voice of PLO in Arabic 1616 GMT 15 Nov 84

[Text] Reports from the occupied homeland say that during the past 2 days, the Zionist occupation authorities turned back scores of Palestinian dignitaries from the West Bank and Gaza Strip and prevented them from leaving for Amman. The authorities also turned back several Palestinian journalists in order to prevent them from attending the PNC's 17th session. Reports said that the occupation authorities issued strict instructions on preventing Palestinian dignitaries, particularly PNC members in the occupied homeland, from leaving for Amman to participate in the session scheduled to be held in Amman on 22 November. Reports affirmed that there are lists at the bridges of the names of the Palestinian dignitaries who have been banned from travelling to Amman for 2 months.

Zionist enemy war minister Yitzhaq Rabin had earlier announced that he will not allow any PNC member from the West Bank and Gaza Strip to participate in the PNC. He also announced that he will prevent any member who participates in these meetings returning to the occupied homeland.

PLO Radio Raps Reagan Arab-American Supporters

JN091944 Baghdad Voice of PLO in Arabic 1635 GMT 9 Nov 84

[Unattributed commentary]

[Text] Those who believe that Ronald Reagan's winning a second and final term of office will free him from the pressures of the election votes, particularly Jewish votes, and that he will make some change in U.S. policy on several hot issues, particularly in the Middle East, are completely mistaken. Foremost of these are the Arab Americans who chose Ronald Reagan as their candidate for a second term.

It is naive to imagine that U.S. policy, particularly U.S. foreign policy, is charted by the inclinations and demands of U.S. public opinion and election votes. If anyone imagines that to be the case, he falls in one of three categories. He may be completely deceived by the false U.S. democracy game. He may be completely ignorant of the structure of the ruling U.S. Administration and the institutions that make decisions and plan U.S. domestic and foreign policy. Incidentally, these institutions are the Pentagon, the Defense Department, including the CIA, the Congress, the monopoly groups, and so-called functionaries. Or he may be involved and is advocating the wrong conception to benefit the false U.S. democracy game itself, trying to justify his suspect relations and links with the U.S. Administration and relieve himself of planning a real policy of confrontation with the United States.

Several Arab Americans fall into the last category. They continue to promote a losing wager with regard to a neutral U.S. role in the Arab-Zionist conflict. Some of them go even further by promoting a false concept — the possibility that the United States would miraculously alter its policy in favor of Arab causes and toward the region's development and prosperity. By so doing, they also believe they can justify placing their fate in Washington's hands.

Although the United States supported the Israeli invasion of Lebanon in 1982 at a stage when it declared open hostility toward and confrontation with the soldiers of the principal Arab cause — the Palestinian fighters — and openly and flagrantly called

for destroying the PLO after it had actually participated in the Zionist invasion to destroy the PLO, we say that although the United States did all this, it did not disrupt the losing Arab bet even though it gave the Arab Americans a historic opportunity to free themselves from this bet and these dreams and at least attempt to establish strong and equal relations by using their power and playing the cards that they squander irrationally. This state of affairs pleased Washington so much that it became very confident that its hostile stand on the principal Arab issue will not draw any reaction that may affect its extensive interests in the Arab region.

This is the principle with which the United States deals with the Arabs: The stronger its hostility toward the soldiers of the principal Arab cause, the stronger and more secure its interests in the region will become. The latest piece of evidence of this U.S. principle is President Reagan's answer to his Democratic opponent on the failure of U.S. policy in Lebanon by saying that it was enough for the United States to have managed to expel 13,000 Palestinian fighters from Lebanon to guarantee Israel's northern borders. This is how Reagan openly admitted direct U.S. responsibility for the Zionist military campaign against Lebanon. He even noted that the results of this campaign constituted a U.S. victory.

The question is: Is there anything to suggest that President Reagan's statement provoked any Arab American? Absolutely not. We are so accustomed to such admissions that we no longer find anything surprising. The question is: How long will this deterioration continue?

13th Arab Summit Reportedly To Be Postponed

GF151913 Manama WAKH in Arabic 1810 GMT 15 Nov 84

[Text] Tunis, 15 Nov (WAKH) — Well-informed Arab political sources in Tunis are almost certain that a new postponement of the 13th Arab summit, scheduled to be held later this month, will be announced in 2 weeks.

These sources told the WAKH correspondent in Tunis that there are basic matters which impede the convocation of this summit unless a rapprochement takes place on the issues of the Iraqi-Iranian war, the international situation in the PLO, the position toward Egypt, and the lack of a minimum limit on Arab detente with regard to these issues, in addition to the commitment of the GCC leaders to hold thier summit on 27 November.

These sources referred to trips by Chadli Klibi, Arab League secretary general, to some Arab countries. The source said that these trips are designed to hold consultations and consequently reach agreement on making a statement with regard to this postponement and to setting a new date for the summit.

The first postponement of the summit was proclaimed by the Arab League secretary general on 27 February during his visit to Riyadh, when he said that the postponement was in accordance with a request made by a number of Arab League members. The summit was postponed until 1 April, but no agreement was reached on this for the same reasons.

GULF AFFAIRS

Kuwaiti Minister Inaugurates Voice of GCC Radio

GF151130 Manama WAKH in Arabic 0630 GMT 15 Nov 84

[Text] Kuwait, 15 Nov (WAKH) — The "Voice of the GCC From Kuwait" radio began transmission this morning and will continue until the end of this month as part of Kuwait's preparations for hosting the fifth GCC summit conference on 27 November. The radio transmission began at 0600 and will continue until midnight. The radio was opened with a speech by Shaykh Sabah al-Ahmad al-Sabah, deputy prime minister, foreign minister, and acting information minister. He described the fifth summit conference as a blessed step that deserves special press coverage to relay to the GCC states and their peoples a true picture of this conference. He said: "It will be a step forward in the march to bolstering cooperation among the states and peoples of the region in all fields."

Shaykh Sabah stressed that since its establishment the GCC has achieved several accomplishments, and that publicizing these accomplishments will strengthen the prestigious position enjoyed by the GCC at the international level, a matter which will support and serve Arab and Islamic causes.

Shaykh Sabah expressed hope that the Voice of the GCC From Kuwait radio will represent the ambitions of the region's sons and of their aspirations for cohesiveness and cooperation for their states, and wished the officials in charge of the radio every success.

The radio programs will be prepared jointly by broadcasters, directors, editors, and writers from the radios of the GCC states. These programs consist of news and intellectural and art topics, as well as political and economic topics dealing with the aspirations of the region's sons for unity. The Gulf radio stations will allocate one particular wave in each of the GCC countries for transmitting the radio programs to all parts of the world. On Friday, the station will carry a live relay of Friday prayers from Medina.

However, the radio will be transmitting on a medium wave equivalent to 540 kHz. The GCC General Secretariat has blessed this pioneering step and said in a statement published yesterday that the radio station will truthfully express the aspirations, and goals of the GCC and what it has achieved thus far in cooperation and coordination. The secretariat hoped that this good tradition will continue among the member-states and that this step will be the seed for a permanent radio station to become a new milestone in the march of the media which is characterized by credibility, clarity of vision, and soundness of goals.

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Amir Al Khalifah Meets Saudi Oil Official

GF160738 Manama WAKH in Arabic 0705 GMT 16 Nov 84

[Excerpt] Manama, 16 Nov (WAKH) — His Highness Shaykh 'Isa ibn Salman Al Khalifah, amir of Bahrain, received today Ahmad al-'Abdallah al-'Ali al-Zamil, under secretary for technical affairs at the Saudi Ministry of Petroleum and Mineral Affairs, who is currently visiting Manama.

Briefs

New Omani Envoy — Manama, 10 Nov (QNA) — His Highness 'Isa ibn Salman Al Khalifah, amir of Bahrain, today received the credentials of Ghalib 'Abdallah Jubran as new Omani ambassador to Bahrain. [Excerpt] [*Doha QNA in Arabic 0845 GMT 10 Nov 84 GF*]

KUWAIT

Prime Minister Issues Statement After Iraq Visit

GF151529 Kuwait AL-RA'Y AL-'AMM in Arabic 14 Nov 84 pp 1, 21

[Excerpts] *AL-RA'Y AL-'AMM* has learned that the border issue held the attention of Iraqi officials, particularly since it was raised on various levels. It was learned that committees will continue action in the field of extending the railroad, directing the water flow from Shatt al-'Arab to Kuwait, and providing electricity to Basra. Upon the return from Iraq of Shaykh Sa'd al-'Abdallah al-Sabah, heir apparent and prime minister, he made the following statement:

I visited the fraternal Republic of Iraq from 12 to 13 November 1984, leading a Kuwaiti delegation at the invitation of 'Izzat Ibrahim, vice chairman of the Iraqi Revolution Command Council. During this visit, I had the opportunity to meet with President Saddam Husayn, to whom I conveyed the greetings and the best wishes of his highness the amir.

During our talks, we discussed developments in the Iraqi-Iranian war and the efforts exerted to end it. We laud fraternal Iraq's welcome for all peaceful efforts designed to stop the bloodshed and to settle the existing differences between the two Muslim countries in order to attain peace, security, and stability among the region's peoples and to prevent any foreign interference in its affairs. We also reviewed the general Arab situation and agreed on the need to have the Arab nation unify its ranks and organize its efforts to defend its interests and to develop its peoples. We also stressed the need to hold an Arab summit conference as soon as possible. With the brothers in Iraq we also reviewed matters dealing with the Palestinian issue and stressed the importance of ensuring the unity of the PLO in order to achieve its goals and to restore all the national rights of the Palestinian people. We also discussed the issue of Israeli occupation of fraternal Lebanon and expressed our support for all efforts aimed at evacuating the Zionist occupation forces and reinforcing the Lebanese national unity in the framework of Arab solidarity.

OMAN

Briefs

New Jordanian Envoy — Sultan Qabus received today the credentials of Mazin al-Nashashbi, Jordanian ambassador

extraordinary and plenipotentiary to Oman. [Summary]/*Muscat Domestic Service in Arabic 1300 GMT 12 Nov 84 GF*]

Ambassador to Sudan — Sudanese Minister of State for Foreign Affairs 'Abbas Musa has received the credentials of the Omani ambassador to Sudan Sa'ud ibn Salman al-Nabhan. [Summary] [*Muscat Domestic Service in Arabic 0700 GMT 14 Nov 84*]

QATAR

Briefs

Omani, Somali Ambassadors — Doha, 12 Nov (QNA) — His Highness Shaykh Khalifah ibn Hamad Al Thani, amir of Qatar, today received the credentials of 'Isa ibn Ahmad ibn 'Ali ibn Musa, the new Omani ambassador, and Mahmud Mohamed Jawad, the new Somali ambassador, to Qatar. [Excerpt] [*Doha QNA in Arabic 1105 GMT 12 Nov 84 GF*]

SAUDI ARABIA

UN Envoy Speaks in Debate on Afghanistan

LD151343 Riyadh SPA in English 1229 GMT 15 Nov 84

[Text] United Nations, Nov 15, SPA — Saudi Arabia is firmly committed to the stand taken by the Moslem states, who have declared their full support at the highest levels, for the rights of the people of Afghanistan and their objection to the invasion of Afghanistan, Ambassador Samir al-Shihabi said here last night.

"We join the world in supporting the rights of the free and the proud Afghan people and we salute the Afghan mujahidin, believing in the complete righteousness of their cause and admiring their great sacrifices," Al-Shihabi said in a speech before the U.N. General Assembly debate on "the situation in Afghanistan and its implication for international peace and security."

He added that although his country appreciated the stand taken by the Soviet Union for Arab rights in Palestine and the Middle East, yet the Kingdom reiterated the call to the Soviet Union to end its military presence there, withdraw from Afghanistan and terminate the threats that this presence poses to its neighbor as well as to the security of the region. "We in the Kingdom of Saudi Arabia are linked to Afghanistan by the strongest bonds of religion, history, heritage, culture and common interest. We, believe that what is taking place in Afghanistan today is an encroachment upon those bonds and a threat to the stability of the region.

He expressed appreciation of the Kingdom of Saudi Arabia and of the entire Moslem world, to the Islamic Republic of Pakistan for the great humanitarian role it plays in hosting four million Afghan refugees. "I know of no other state in modern times which has born such sacrifices under such circumstances as Pakistan is now bearing in fulfillment of its duties of Islamic brotherhood despite its difficult economic circumstances," he said.

Al-Shihabi noted the continuous efforts for peaceful resolution of the problem of Afghanistan being conducted by the Islamic Conference Organization and the United Nations secretary general and said he hoped the Soviet Union will respond by taking advantage of such open channels.

Saudi Arabia reiterates its support for the stand and the rights of the people of Afghanistan and expressed its admiration for their jihad (holy war), he said. "They have lifted the banner of Islam high in pride and have set one of the greatest examples in history of self-sacrifice and strong conviction," the Saudi ambassador added.

Saudi Arabia is among the sponsors of a resolution before the assembly which calls for the withdrawal of foreign forces from Afghanistan.

Nigerian Head of State Arrives in Jeddah

LD160445 Riyadh SPA in Arabic 2145 GMT 15 Nov 84

[Text] Jeddah, 15 Nov (SPA) — His Excellency Major General Muhammadu Buhari, Nigerian head of state and supreme commander of the Armed Forces, arrived this evening in Jeddah from Addis Ababa for a visit to the Kingdom, during which he will meet with His Majesty King Fahd ibn 'Abd al-'Aziz, perform the minor pilgrimage, and visit the prophet's mosque. The Nigerian president is accompanied by Air Commodore Usman Muazu, the military governor of Kaduna, and the ministers of planning, foreign affairs, and justice. He was welcomed on arrival at the airport by His Royal Highness Amir Majid ibn 'Abd al-'Aziz, amir of the Mecca region; His Excellency Shaykh Ahmad Zaki Yamani, minister of oil and mineral resources; and a number of officials.

UAE

Oil Company Director Discusses New Discoveries

GF151921 Manama WAKH in English 1610 GMT 15 Nov 84

[Text] Abu Dhabi, Nov 15 (WAKH) — The Abu Dhabi National Oil Company (ADNOC) has maintained exploration activities in the five concession areas it acquired in 1980 with seismic surveys completed in the offshore blocks and land surveys currently underway in the onshore ones. In an interview with the monthly *Petroleum Community* magazine, Suhayl al-Mazru'i, ADNOC director of exploration and production, described the company's exploration activities as "continuous."

Exploration drilling started in mid-1983 in the onshore areas and three wells have been drilled so far with a total footage of 364,777 feet. At the same time 650 km of seismic lines have been recorded in the onshore areas and drilling in the onshore block is anticipated to commence by early next year, Mazru'i said. During the years 1983-84 ADNOC has been active in sole risk deep drilling exploration for permian khuff hydrocarbon gas with satisfactory results in two offshore structures, he added.

Meanwhile, in its joint venture activities the ADNOC group drilled nine exploratory wells with a total footage of 118,567 feet

in the onshore areas of which two wells "Shanayil" and "Hayl" are considered new discoveries. In the offshore areas the group drilled nine wells with a total footage of 120,529 of which five are considered new discoveries. These are "Yasir," "Alpha 1 and 2," "Hair Delma" and "CC-1."

The new discoveries in the onshore areas are oil and gas producing wells from shallow and deep reservoirs, Mazru'i said. He added that gas had been discovered for the first time in the pre-khuff clastics in Abu Dhabi in the well "Hair Delma-3."

The ADNOC official disclosed that development of the giant upper Zakum reservoir has been "almost completed". The development program for the reservoir is considered unique because it comprises a five year full field integrated program. This includes drilling producing and injection wells, installation of surface facilities, laying a pipeline network and construction of the terminal and other facilities. The full field development concept is also being applied to other reservoirs including the 'Umm al-Dalkh field which is due to start production by early 1985 besides several currently producing reservoirs.

Among the projects to upgrade and optimize the production surface facilities onshore are oil gathering facilities for Bu Hasa, Asab and Bab fields and water injection facilities for Bu Hasa, Asab, Bab and Sahil fields. Offshore, there are oil gathering facilities for lower Zakum and 'Umm Shaif fields. These projects are planned to be completed during 1986, Mazru'i said.

Turning to the development of ADNOC's gas reservoirs, Mazru'i said the company had launched an ambitious exploration program in 1980 to meet the growing needs for gas. Describing the results of the program as "satisfactory," he added ADNOC is currently considering development of two gas reservoirs which should start producing after 2 years.

Briefs

Infiltrators Apprehended — The border guards of Ras al-Khaymah have arrested 35 persons who illegally tried to enter the country by the sea. [Excerpt][*Dubayy AL-BAYAN in Arabic 14 Nov 84 p 1 GF*]

PDRY

Chairman Returns From GDR, Makes Statement

GF160602 Aden Domestic Service in Arabic 0330 GMT 16 Nov 84

[Excerpt] Brother 'Ali Nasir Muhammad, secretary general of the YSP Central Committee, chairman of the Supreme People's Council Presidium and chairman of the Council of Ministers, returned home last night after visiting the GDR and Poland.

In an arrival statement Brother 'Ali Nasir Muhammad praised the outcome of the talks held with Comrade Erich Honecker, general secretary of the SED Central Committee and chairman of the GDR State Council; and Comrade Wojciech Jaruzelski, PZPR first secretary and chairman of the Council of Ministers.

He also hailed the results of these two visits and said: My visits to the friendly GDR and Poland are a continuation of the visits I made last month to a number of other friendly socialist countries and are aimed at strengthening the relations of friendship and solidarity between our party and country and the parties and countries of the socialist bloc in implementing the policy of our YSP and to strengthen [words indistinct]. The two visits gave us the opportunity to hold meetings and talks with senior party and state officials in the GDR and Poland led by Comrade Erich Honecker, general secretary of the SED Central Committee and chairman of the GDR State Council; and Comrade Wojciech Jaruzelski, PZPR first secretary and chairman of the Council of Ministers.

Foreign Minister Returns From OAU Summit

NC152033 Cairo Domestic Service in Arabic 1830 GMT 15 Nov 84

[Text] President Husni Mubarak will be briefed by Foreign Minister Dr 'Ismat 'Abd al-Majid on the proceedings of the OAU meeting. The foreign minister arrived in Cairo from Addis Ababa this evening after having headed the Egyptian delegation to the 20th OAU summit.

Upon arrival, 'Abd al-Majid said that he is carrying a cordial message from Ethiopian President Mengistu Haile Mariam to President Mubarak. 'Abd al-Majid added that he discussed bilateral and African issues with the Ethiopian president. Common interests suggest the need for broader cooperation between Egypt and Ethiopia, the foreign minister said. He added that he invited the Ethiopian irrigation minister to visit Cairo and hold talks with his Egyptian counterpart on matters of common interest.

The foreign minister said that during his meeting with the UN secretary general in Addis Ababa, the latter briefed him on the developments in south Lebanon and the Namibian problem and discussed with him ways to promote peace.

'Abd al-Majid said that the OAU summit has succeeded despite earlier speculation about the OAU's collapse. Egypt, he said, hopes that the Sahara issue will be solved peacefully.

Mubarak Holds Expanded Meeting With Ministers

NC151228 Cairo MENA in Arabic 1150 GMT 15 Nov 84

[Text] Cairo, 15 Nov (MENA) — President Muhammad Husni Mubarak held an expanded meeting in Al-'Urubah Palace at noon today. It was attended by Prime Minister Kamal Hasan 'Ali; People's Assembly Speaker Rif'at al-Mahjub; Consultative Council Chairman Subhi 'Abd al-Hakim; ministers of information, finance, economy, industry, supply, agriculture and petroleum; and Dr Usamah al-Baz, Foreign Ministry first under secretary and director of the President's Office for Political Affairs.

Mubarak Meets With African Military Seminar

NC151507 Cairo MENA in Arabic 1436 GMT 15 Nov 84

[Text] Cairo, 15 Nov (MENA) — During his meeting today with members of the African states participating in the African scientific military seminar, President Husni Mubarak stressed Egypt's interest in Africa and in African security issues. He also referred to Egypt's leading role in this field.

Major General 'Ali Fahmi, director of the Nasir Military Academy, who reported this after the meeting, added that President Mubarak expressed his personal pride in the African states, which always stand alongside Egypt and support it at the various international forums. Fahmi also said that President Mubarak explained that Egypt was ready to respond to all African demands and said that Egypt is willing to offer all aid and support that the African nations may require on the international level.

Fahmi then said that Major General Ahmad Idris Ahmad, Sudanese presidential adviser for national security, expressed the gratitude of the seminar's participants to President Mubarak for permitting this meeting. He also thanked Egypt for providing the opportunity to hold this seminar.

Trade Union Delegation To Attend Amman PNC Meetings

NC151510 Cairo MENA in Arabic 1320 GMT 15 Nov 84

[Text] Cairo, 15 Nov (MENA) — Sa'd Muhammad Ahmad, minister of manpower and training and chairman of the General Federation of Trade Unions [GFTU], has accepted an invitation he received today from PLO Chairman Yasir 'Arafat to send a GFTU delegation to observe the PNC meetings that are due to start in Amman on 22 November. The minister decided that the GFTU will be represented by Muhammad Ahmad al-'Uqayli, GFTU deputy chairman and People's Assembly member; and Ibrahim Shalabi, GFTU secretary general and deputy speaker of the Consultative Council.

Marxists Note 'Preventive Detention' of 7

NC151547 Paris AFP in English 1537 GMT 15 Nov 84

[Text] Cairo, Nov 15 (AFP) — Seven people, including a former trade union leader and a leader of an opposition Marxist party, have been held in preventive detention in the Al-Qanatir prison in northern Cairo since Tuesday, a party communique said today. Nine other people have been held since October 12 under a state of emergency in force since the assassination of President Anwar al-Sadat in October 1981, the communique said.

The seven detained this week included Muhammad Hasan Jad, 75, a trade union leader during the 1940's, and a Progressive Unionist Party leader for the Al-Buhayrah region, the communique said.

It was in the Al-Buhayrah area of the Nile Delta that, according to officials, one person was killed and 30 were injured during demonstrations on September 30 against price increases for essential products and social security costs.

Communique No 1,651 Reports 14-15 Nov Actions

JN151728 Baghdad Voice of the Masses in Arabic 1700 GMT 15 Nov 84

[Communique No 1,651 issued by the Armed Forces General Command on 15 November 1984]

[Text] In the name of God, the merciful, the compassionate. With firm determination and hearts that are filled with faith, the glorious sons of Iraq are continuing their jihad against the unjust Iranian enemy forces, renewing their resolve to crush any treacherous enemy attempt to infringe on Iraqi territory and harm the dignity of the Iraqis. The results for last night and today are as follows:

1. One of our units in the central sector pounded enemy artillery and mortar emplacements, scoring effective, violent hits. Our forces silenced enemy guns and inflicted heavy losses in men, equipment, and vehicles. In the same sector, one of our forward units killed two enemy soldiers and destroyed an antitank gun.

2. Using artillery, our forward units dealt concentrated blows to enemy positions and equipment east of Basra. Our units scored effective hits and created fires in other positions. The enemy was seen evacuating its wounded. Elsewhere in the same sector, our forces captured serviceable weapons and equipment from the prohibited zone.

3. One vehicle carrying a 106-mm gun was destroyed in the Maysan sector.

4. New groups of Iranian civilians sought refuge with our units in the northern sector after escaping from the tyranny of the Iranian rulers. They were safely evacuated to the rear.

[Signed] The Armed Forces General Command, 15 November 1984

Lithuanian SSR Official Leaves Baghdad 15 Nov

JN152007 Baghdad INA in Arabic 1608 GMT 15 Nov 84

[Text] Baghdad, 15 Nov (INA) — Yuriy Rusenko, deputy chairman of the Lithuanian SSR Council of Ministers, left Baghdad for home today. While in Iraq, Rusenko participated in the celebrations of the Iraqi-USSR friendship days, which began in Baghdad on 5 November. He also held a series of meetings with Iraqi officials on ways to bolster relations between the two friendly countries.

Ramadan Stresses Tying Wages to Productivity

JN151751 Baghdad Voice of the Masses in Arabic 1600 GMT 15 Nov 84

[Text] Taha Yasin Ramadan, RCC member and first deputy prime minister, has stressed the importance of tying the issue of wages to productivity, and of awarding innovators who help increase and improve the quality of production.

This came when Ramadan chaired a special symposium on discussing tying wages to productivity held yesterday held yesterday under the slogan: Those Who Do Not Increase Their Daily Work or Improve Their Production for Great Iraq Are Useless.

Ramadan said that tying wages to productivity requires that we deal fairly with those who improve production both quantitively and qualititively in the various productive centers. He pointed out that the aim of discussing this working paper is to establish a system that could be applied in all productive sectors in all their specializations, at all levels, and in accordance with the efficiency of the workers, provided fairness is observed and efforts appreciated.

Taking part in the symposium were a number of ministers, ministry under secretaries, officials in the productive centers, and representatives of trade unions in Iraq.

Ba'th Party Delegation on Visit to Beijing

For Beijing media coverage of the visit to the PRC by an Arab Ba'th Socialist Party delegation led by Sa'd Qasim Hammudi, director of the foreign relations committee of the Ba'th Party Command, see the Middle East & Africa section of the 14 November China *DAILY REPORT* and subsequent issues.

Crown Prince Hasan Leaves for London 14 Nov
JN151518 Amman PETRA-JNA in Arabic 1350 GMT 15 Nov 84

[Text] Amman, 15 Nov (PETRA) — His Highness Crown Prince Hasan left Amman for the United Kingdom yesterday for a working visit, during which he will participate in private meetings with a number of prominent Islamic and Christian men of religion. These meetings are being held at the request of His Highness Prince Hasan and His Highness Prince Philip, the duke of Edinburgh. During Her Majesty Queen Elizabeth's recent official visit to Jordan, their highnesses agreed to sponsor a series of meetings between the two international religions in Amman and London.

Bahraini Heir Apparent Departs Amman
JN151511 Amman PETRA-JNA in Arabic 1435 GMT 15 Nov 84

[Text] Amman, 15 Nov (PETRA) — Bahraini Heir Apparent His Highness Shaykh Hamad ibn 'Isa Al Khalifah left Amman this morning after a private visit of several days to the kingdom. During his visit, he met with His Majesty King Husayn and His Highness Crown Prince Hasan.

The Bahraini heir apparent was seen off by Senate President Ahmad al-Lawzi, a number of officials, and the Bahraini ambassador in Amman.

Continued Reportage on Al-Naqurah Negotiations

Al-Hajj Outlines Views

NC151154 Beirut Domestic Service in Arabic 1007 GMT 15 Nov 84

[Dispatch by Antoine 'Awn, correspondent of the National Information Agency, from Al-Naqurah — live or recorded]

[Text] The second Lebanese-Israeli round of military negotiations began after the three delegations arrived in Al-Naqurah. The negotiations were suspended for 10 minutes a short while ago after Brigadier General Muhammad al-Hajj, the head of the Lebanese delegation, delivered a speech in which he replied to the Israeli views outlined by 'Amos Gilbo'a, head of the Israeli delegation, last Thursday. Brig Gen al-Hajj's speech, three foolscap pages, discussed the reasons for Lebanon's participation in the military talks and its visualization of the security arrangements in the south, western Al-Biqa', and Rashayya. His speech contained the following headings:

1. The reasons for the presence of the military delegation are:

a. The UN invitation to discuss security arrangements for the Israeli withdrawal from the south, western Al-Biqa', and Rashayya;

b. Lebanon's right to regain its sovereignty and authority over its territory up to the internationally-recognized borders. This is stipulated in the UN Charter and the UN resolutions, particularly Resolution 425;

c. The Lebanese people's desire to get out of the prison created by the Israeli occupation;

d. The desire to end Israeli intervention in Lebanese affairs, particularly its methods of causing incitement and division;

e. The desire to put a final end to the destruction of Lebanese property and crops;

f. The talks should be conducted within the framework of the armistice agreement, the only suitable basis [for negotiation]. The armistice agreement continues to exist legally — which even Israel admits. This is confirmed in the correspondence of its foreign minister, Moshe Dayan, with the United Nations in 1978 and confirmed in Article 7 of the UN secretary general's report on the implementation of Resolution 425.

2. The Lebanese visualization of the security arrangements provides for the following:

a. Imposition of the state authority and control over all areas in the south, western Al-Biqa' and Rashayya, including the land, territorial waters, and airspace;

b. Consolidation of security and protection of the citizens;

c. Prevention of hostile actions inside this area.

The prerequisites of the security arrangements are: Total and expeditious unconditional withdrawal.

The withdrawal will be ensured through the Lebanese authority, represented by its Armed Forces — that is, the Army, internal security forces, and public security forces. The presence of any illegitimate armed organization, such as the so-called army of southern Lebanon, will not be permitted. These arrangements are purely Lebanese, as Brig Gen al-Hajj's speech states, and their area will be marked by a northern line extending from the Al-Awwali River, Al-Baruk, up to the border with Syria, and by a southern line extending along the border with Israel. Mechanized infantry brigades of 7,000 to 10,000 soldiers will be deployed in this area.

Brig Gen Al-Hajj has affirmed to newsmen that the visualization he outlined is based on the Lebanese people's right to regain their land and sovereignty. Regarding the issue of the detainees, he explained that the entire south is detained.

The head of the Israeli delegation, 'Amos Gilbo'a, expressed the hope that during the days in which the negotiations were suspended the two sides were able to make correct decisions regarding the security arrangements. He pointed out that today's talks will focus on the substance of the issues on the agenda, which was drawn up in last Thursday's session.

It has been learned that the Israeli delegation will today propose the formation of three committees. The first is to discuss the fate of the Lahd forces. In this regard Israel is asking that these forces should have a role in any future formula. The second committee is to study the question of the regional brigade which will maintain security in the south. The third committee is to study the situation of the UN forces.

I learned a short while ago that several contacts have been made between the negotiating military delegation and the Defense Ministry.

Talks To Resume 19 Nov

NC151434 Beirut Domestic Service in Arabic 1400 GMT 15 Nov 84

[Dispatch from Antoine 'Awn, correspondent with the National Information Agency, in Al-Naqurah — recorded]

[Text] The second round of the Lebanese-Israeli military negotiations ended a short while ago in Al-Naqurah. A Lebanese source said that the next session will be on Monday morning and that there will be no meeting tomorrow. The source added that the Lebanese delegation offered some clarifications at this afternoon's round of talks and that the discussions so far involve geographical issues. The source pointed out that the atmosphere of the talks was positive. The Lebanese source also noted that UN forces' spokesman, Goksel, will deliver a statement to the press in a little while. I will provide you with that statement when it becomes available.

Joint Statement Issued

NC151501 Beirut Domestic Service in Arabic 1425 GMT 15 Nov 84

[Dispatch from Antoine 'Awn, correspondent with the National Information Agency, in Al-Naqurah — live]

[Text] The Lebanese military delegation to the negotiations left Al-Naqurah at 1545 today following the second round of talks,

which ended at 1530. Adding to the statement made by our Lebanese source, UN Official Spokesman Timur Goksel said the following:

[Begin recording, in English] Joint statement agreed to by the delegations to the conference: The conference of military representatives of Lebanon and Israel called for by the secretary general of the United Nations to discuss military aspects related to the withdrawal of Israeli Forces and security arrangements in south Lebanon held its second meeting today in UNIFIL headquarters in Al-Naqurah in south Lebanon.

In today's meeting, the Lebanese delegation presented their overall view of security arrangements for south, Rashayya, and west Al-Biqa'. The Israeli delegation, on its part, reacted to the overall Lebanese view. The conference will continue its work on Monday, 19 November 1984, at 0930 local time in Al-Naqurah. Thank you. [end recording]

Differences in Al-Naqurah Cited

NC151623 Ihdin Radio of Free and Unified Lebanon in Arabic 1530 GMT 15 Nov 84

[Text] The second round of the Al-Naqurah negotiations ended at 1520 this afternoon. According to reports received this evening, an atmosphere of disagreement and contradiction prevailed during today's round. The Lebanese and Israeli military delegations exchanged sharp words.

According to press reports, Lebanon insisted on the total and rapid withdrawal of the Israeli occupation forces, while refusing any role for the so-called army of southern Lebanon following the deployment of the legitimate Lebanese Army in the south.

The reports say that Major General Muhammad al-Hajj submitted a 35-point statement demanding that the Israeli enemy end its interference in Lebanon, in accordance with UN resolutions. Al-Hajj pointed out that the legal basis for the Al-Naqurah negotiations is the March 1949 armistice agreement. The chief Israeli delegate opposed this view, saying that the purpose of the negotiations is to agree on security arrangements in the south.

According to reports on today's round, the Lebanese statement did not refer to the cessation of the negotiations for a week. It demanded that UNIFIL units assist the Lebanese Army along the border area, and pointed out that Beirut does not recognize any illegal armed organization.

Maj Gen al-Hajj said that the area where the Lebanese Army will be deployed incorporates two sectors — the eastern sector, where an armored brigade will be stationed, and the western sector, where two battalions will be stationed between Al-Awwali and Al-Zahrani. Another armored brigade will be charged with supervising the security of the sector between the Al-Zahrani River and [words indistinct].

It has been reported that the Lebanese delegation stressed that the hostages in the occupation forces detention camps must be released and the crossing points must be opened.

The Israeli negotiator said that the Lebanese demands were not surprising, and are unacceptable to Israel.

Franjiyah on Damascus Trip, Talks With Israel

NC160920 Ihdin Radio of Free and Unified Lebanon in Arabic 0700 GMT 16 Nov 84

[Interview with former President Sulayman Franjiyah by unidentified Ihdin Radio and Television of Free and Unified Lebanon correspondent; date not given — recorded]

[Excerpts][Correspondent] Your Excellency, you visited Damascus and met with His Excellency President Hafiz al-Asad and senior Syrian officials. How do you assess this visit?

[Franjiyah] I visited President al-Asad and met with many officials in Damascus. All of them are ready for any sacrifice — I am saying sacrifice, not action — so that this country can return to its normal state. What is unfortunate is that our brothers in Damascus are asking — What do you want? They have not received the answer until now.

[Correspondent] The Lebanese-Israeli military talks were resumed today. In your opinion, is there is any use in their resumption?

[Franjiyah] On the day it was decided to have negotiations, I said: On what are we negotiating? What we are negotiating about, whether in today's negotiations or those of 17 May? There is an enemy that has occupied and continues to occupy our territories. What do we negotiate with him about? What does he want from us? What do we owe him? Nothing.

He wanted to occupy Lebanon and he did so. He is militarily stronger than Lebanon. If I were an official, I would have hoped that he remains because every day it costs him human losses. Israel can sacrifice everything except humans. What it does sacrifice is not Israel's, but a gift from Mr Reagan. But when it loses a human life, it knows more than you and I that it cannot replace it. As long as there is national resistance — may God protect it — then it is good that Israel should remain and thus suffer human losses daily. Israel admitted 600 victims at the hands of the heroes of the national resistance. The 600 are most certainly 2,600. Let them be 10,000 or 100,000.

[Correspondent] Your Excellency, regarding the security plan, how do you view the recent Cabinet decisions, particularly the ones on security?

[Franjiyah] I have said that it is not the first security plan, nor will it be the last. But where is the implementation? I can promise to give you so many millions of dollars without ever owning a single dollar. The promise is one thing, but implementation is something else. When we see the start of implementation, then we will bless every government action. But when we only hear words, then we can have no hope that any security plan will restore Lebanon to its normal status.

Parliamentary Foreign Affairs Committee Meets

Karami, Al-Hafiz on Security

NC151457 Beirut Domestic Service in Arabic 1300 GMT 15 Nov 84

[Text] The Parliamentary Foreign Affairs Committee met at the Mansur Palace at 1115 today in the presence of Dr Amin al-Hafiz, its chairman; Rashid Karami, prime minister and foreign minister; and Ambassador Fu'ad al-Turk, the Foreign Ministry's secretary general. The committee discussed developments in the Lebanese crisis.

Following the meeting, Prime Minister Karami said:

[Begin recording] [Karami] I delivered an oral statement to the Foreign Affairs Committee on our official policy toward the issues that we are facing in Lebanon, including liberation, security, reforms, and reconstruction. We have been pursuing a clear policy and a studied program, the details of which are known to all. I outlined the contacts that we've undertaken at the Arab and international levels, and their positive results which we are eager to use in supporting our rights and in liberating our territory from Israeli occupation.

The meeting was positive and constructive. We benefited from the questions posed to us and we were clear in our answers, for we are all eager to maintain the unity of our ranks and to support the popular march toward liberation.

[Unidentified Reporter] Mr Prime Minister, what recommendations were made?

[Karami] The committee, not I, made the recommendations.

[Reporter] Mr Prime Minister, all political and popular circles seem satisfied with the decisions made by the government at yesterday's session. However, some have stressed the importance of implementation. To what extent, Mr Prime Minister, are you satisfied with the implementation of the plan, as drafted?

[Karami] These decisions constitute one phase in the implementation of the overall security plan approved by the Cabinet several months ago. Therefore, we are confident that the government will follow up on the implementation of these measures, for they were adopted with conviction and unanimity. Just as we were able to achieve the implementation of action to close the illegal ports, we are confident that we will implement these measures, too. The Army has been ordered to do so, using any means necessary. [end recording]

Committee Chairman Dr Amin al-Hafiz then said:

[Begin Al-Hafiz recording] The Foreign Affairs Committee's meeting was fruitful and very useful. We listened to a statement by Prime Minister Karami, in which he outlined several issues involved in current efforts being pursued at various levels to secure Israel's withdrawal from Lebanon, particularly from southern Lebanon, western Al-Biqa', and Rashayya. We discussed this subject and outlined our views. Prime Minister Karami answered our questions in detail. We then made certain recommend>tions, the most important of which are: that we support the government's pursuit of military negotiations, within the framework of the armistice agreement, and in response to the United Nations; that we support the government's efforts, as outlined in yesterday's Cabinet decisions, to bridge all of the gaps that might arise as a result of the withdrawal, by deploying official legitimate forces to fill any vacuum; and that we support the government's efforts to consolidate the security situation in Beirut and its suburbs, and in other Lebanese areas.

These were our recommendations, the details of which will be outlined later. We also took the opportunity to approve the Arab agreement on Arab capitals and their investments. This is important to Lebanon at present, due to our need for reconstruction and for Arab funds for this purpose. [End recording]

Karami Reiterates Government Policy

NC152130 Beirut Domestic Service in Arabic 2000 GMT 15 Nov 84

[Text] The Parliamentary Foreign Affairs Committee met under its chairman, Amin al-Hafiz, today. Prime Minister Rashid Karami, representing the government, and Fu'ad al-Turk, the Foreign Ministry's secretary general, attended the meeting.

During the meeting, Prime Minister Karami affirmed that the government's foremost concern is the liberation of the south, west Al-Biqa', and Rashayya from the Israeli occupation which, through its practices and greed, we consider as the cause of many of our sufferings. The government is also eager to safeguard Lebanon's sovereignty and the people's dignity. Prime Minister Karami stressed the need for the unconditional Israeli withdrawal as soon as possible, since the achievement of this will put a great part of our crisis on the correct course toward a comprehensive solution.

Prime Minisetr Karami said: We went to Al-Naqurah with confidence that the talks would inevitably result in scheduling the withdrawals under a general and comprehensive agreement.

Karami outlined, however, that if the implementaiton is to be carried out in stages it must be within the framework of a general program because the withdrawal cannot be done in a day. Due to the size of the Army and the people's animosity in the occupied areas, the withdrawal must be scheduled so that there will be no setbacks or infighting, as had happened in the mountain.

Karami emphasized that the government's objective is to reach agreement on arrangements which will generate confidence that the Lebanese state is determined through its own means to bring about security in the south, west Al-Biqa', and Rashayya.

Birri Criticizes Israeli Practices in South

NC160744 Beirut Domestic Service in Arabic 0530 GMT 16 Nov 84

[Text] Minister Nabih Birri affirmed last night that by its terrorist practices in the south, western al-Biqa', and Rashayya, Israel is seeking to change the course of the negotiations. He said

Israel is persisting in its plans to bring the southerners and the Lebanese authority to their knees. The results of Israel's actions on the ground will determine the outcome of the negotiations. Therefore, it is necessary to continue the policy of resistance until final victory and total withdrawal, whether through negotiations or without them.

Shaykh Sha'ban for Sending Weapons to South

NC160750 (Clandestine) Voice of Arab Lebanon in Arabic 0530 GMT 16 Nov 84

[Text] Shaykh Sa'id Sha'ban, leader of the Islamic Unification Movement, returned to Tripoli yesterday following 2 days of talks in Beirut and Damascus. Commenting on his visit to Beirut, Shaykh Sha'ban said: The visit has given us hope for the unity of the Islamic ranks and dispelled the fears disseminated by hate-mongers.

He added: We are thinking of making an extensive Islamic tour that will include Iran and some of the Islamic Arab capitals.

Shaykh Sha'ban urged those in Tripoli who have not, to surrender their weapons so that the Security Committee can resume its work. He called for the dispatch of the weapons to the south, where words are being translated into deeds.

Shaykh Sha'ban pointed out that Syrian Vice President 'Abd al-Halim Khaddam blessed his visit to Beirut and was optimistic about its fraternal results.

DAILY STAR on Sha'ban's Islamic Movement

NC151230 Beirut THE DAILY STAR in English 14 Nov 84 p 2

[By Ma'an Barazi]

[Text] Shaykh Sa'id Sha'ban's visit to Beirut, which ended Tuesday morning when he headed for Damascus, was designed to ease Sunni-Shi'ite tensions in the Western sector of the capital, he said late Monday night. Sha'ban, who heads the Tripoli-based Sunni fundamentalist Islamic Unification Movement, arrived in Beirut last week on his first official visit to the capital. His public appearances with Shaykh Muhammad Husayn Fadlallah have given rise to much speculation that Sha'ban intended to form an Islamic front with the Beirut-based fundamentalist groups.

Monday night he delivered a fiery lecture at the American University of Beirut [AUB] promising to take the Islamic revolution to U.S. soil. Surrounded by dozens of armed bodyguards, he also delivered a fierce attack on AUB itself, saying it was intended to "graduate enemies of our Islamic nation."

The speech, along with his public appearances with Fadlallah and Shaykh Muhammad Mahdi Shams al-Din, vice president of the Supreme Shi'ite Council, appeared to herald the arrival on the Beirut political scene of a leader who has hitherto largely confined his activities to Tripoli. Asked about the purpose of his visit to Beirut, however, he stressed he came purely in the interests of Islamic unity. "There were rumors that there might be divergences between Moslems," he said. "But during my visit I was convinced the parties had no intention of starting a conflict that might endanger the ummah (Moslem society).

Speaking late Monday night after a series of meetings with Amal leader Nabih Birri, education Minister Salim al-Huss, and Progressive Socialist Party and Al-Murabitun officials, he said: "My talks in West Beirut have erased my fears that there might be a breakdown in the Islamic position in West Beirut."

Concerning rumors of the possible formation of an Islamic front with Hezbollah, Sha'ban said he had no such plans. But he admitted his visit to Beirut was aimed at forming what he called "a united Islamic leadership."

According to Sha'ban, this united Islamic leadership will succeed in bringing an Islamic republic to Lebanon. "I can see no other solution to the Lebanese crisis than the takeover of Lebanese politics, administration and bureaucracy by Moslems," he declared. "If the Moslems rule, they will be fair, but if the others rule, they will strangle other sects," he added.

He said that it would be easier to create an Islamic republic in Lebanon than in any other state, because the Lebanese have experienced so many regimes and philosophies that they are convinced an Islamic republic is the only remedy to the Lebanese crisis. He was very pessimistic about the future of the "national unity" government, saying it would never reach a solution. Even the ministers serving in the Cabinet have no faith in its chances, he said.

Asked about the relation Iran would have with an Islamic state in Lebanon, Sha'ban merely pointed out that his Tahwid Movement [Islamic Unification Movement] existed before the Iranian revolution. "I hope however, the Iranian revolution will bring the rule of God to all nations, as its leaders promised," he added.

Sha'ban is known to have firm links with Iran. He was escorted to Beirut last week by Iranian officials and those Iranian officials went with him to Damascus Tuesday. He is also known to have traditionally poor relations with Syria. A supporter of Yasir 'Arafat and his PLO loyalists during the inter-Palestinian fighting in Tripoli, his acceptance of the Syrian-brokered security plan in Tripoli came only after Iranian mediation. "Iran believes Tripoli is an Islamic city and should have protection," he said. "The Iranian good offices with Syria have helped ease pressures between Tawhid and the Syrian state," he added.

But Sha'ban admitted relations with Syria were not good. He appeared concerned over the possibility of future military interference on the part on Syria in Lebanese affairs and said that while in Damascus he would try to seek assurances from Damascus that intervention would not extend beyond certain "red lines," which he did not specify.

"I hope I can deal with Syrian interference in Lebanon by convincing Syrian officials that the Syrian role should be peaceful and not military," he said. "The Syrian role in Beirut should not increase and should be confined to peace agreements in Tripoli, he said.

He added that his visit to Damascus was also intended to ease tensions between rival Moslem groups: "It will stop clashes between the sons of the same ummah," he declared. "Imperialists have profited from the fight and have diverted us from the battle with Israel, he added.

Sha'ban firmly dismissed suggestions that he was on good terms with Yasir 'Arafat. It had been suggested that Sha'ban might use the flagging security plan in Tripoli and his newly-strengthened ties with extremist groups in Beirut to exert pressure on Damascus to facilitate the convening of the Palestine National Council. "I have relations only with the Palestinian people, not with the PLO," he declared. "PLO policies have caused misery to the Palestinians."

"I have advised Abu 'Ammar (Yasir 'Arafat) to change his political line many times, but he was afraid of losing his popularity, and it seems he was more concerned about his popularity than the interests of the Palestinians."

Asked if this represented a volte-face with regard to erstwhile ally, Sha'ban said no. "The fighting we were involved in, in Tripoli, was not for 'Arafat but ourselves — we were defending ourselves and our city."

"The Palestinian crisis cannot be solved without a unified Islamic position and an army that adopts the Jihad (Holy War)," he said. "An Islamic society must be prepared to take over incentives in the whole region and I think that will happen in the near future."

French Presidential Adviser Ends Visit to Beirut

NC151300 Beirut Domestic Service in Arabic 1130 GMT 15 Nov 84

[Text] Francois de Grossouvre, the political adviser of French President Francois Mitterrand, left Beirut at noon today on board a special plane for Athens. He went to the plane directly without making any statement. He was seen off at the airport by the French ambassador to Lebanon and a number of senior embassy officials. It is not known whether De Grossouvre will stopover in Athens for a visit.

Sham'un, U.S. Ambassador Discuss Developments

NC151812 Beirut Domestic Service in Arabic 1630 GMT 15 Nov 84

[Text] Minister Camille Sham'un received U.S. Ambassador to Lebanon Reginald Bartholomew at his residence in Al-Ashrafiyah at noon today. Sham'un and the ambassador met for 1 hour and discussed the current developments in Lebanon, particularly the Lebanese-Israeli military talks. After the meeting, Sham'un said: We discussed Lebanese questions and the negotiations being held in Al-Naqurah between the Lebanese and the Israeli delegations as well as the U.S. Administration's role for the success of these negotiations.

'UKAZ: Iddih On Reagan's Reelection, Israeli Aims

PM141714 Jeddah 'UKAZ in Arabic 11 Nov 84 p 12

["Text" of interview with Lebanese National Bloc Leader Raymond Iddih by Muhammad Qawwas — date, place not given]

[Text] We first asked his opinion as to Reagan's future policy toward Lebanon, that is, after his reelection.

He replied: Judging by the Reagan administration's previous attitude toward Lebanon, I believe that the United States in fact destroyed Lebanon when it allowed Israel to invade it in 1982. Israel is still in Lebanon in violation of all international laws. Whenever Lebanon complains to the United Nations and asks it to condemn Israel's inhuman practices in Lebanon, the United States uses its veto to block any resolution to that effect. All I can say is that the U.S., or rather Reagan's previous policy, was never in Lebanon's favor. God willing, now that he has been reelected without owing his victory to the Jews, we hope that he will return to his senses and conscience, apply international law, respect Lebanon's sovereignty, independence, and unity, and put pressure on Israel to withdraw from the south.

On the Lebanese-Israeli military negotiations, Iddih said: I was the first to oppose the 17 May agreement and since then I have not stopped calling for the implementation of the armistice agreement and for military negotiations. Israel has created a problem by claiming that the armistice agreement was abrogated after the 1967 war. Lebanon, my brother, has done nothing since 1949. It participated in neither the 1967 war nor in the 1973 war. Israel entered Lebanon on the pretext of protecting Galilee's security, but that was never its real aim. Israel's aim is to seize our water. I have been saying this since I became a member of Parliament in 1953. I have been telling the Lebanese people and the world that Israel covets the water of the south, of the Al-Litani, Al-Hasbani, and Al-Wazzani Rivers. The purpose of Israel's present behavior and its procrastination over withdrawal from Lebanon, is that a day should come when it would agree to withdraw from all Lebanese territory in return for a share in Lebanon's water. Lebanon cannot give up its water because it needs it for drinking and irrigation. I say that Israel's target is our water, not the security of Galilee as it claims, because the Lebanese Army and people never committed aggression against Israel or Galilee. If the Palestinians proceeded from the south to attack Israel, there are no Palestinians in the south now. If Lebanon or Syria want to hit Galilee, there are missiles with a range of 50km which cannot be stopped by the Israeli occupation army in the south. I believe that Israel will not withdraw completely from southern Lebanon, western al-Biqa', and Rashayya.

Asked what he thought of the idea of closing the illegal ports — which has recently been implemented — Iddih said: I have been in favor of that idea for quite some time. I urge the closure of these ports as a move to protect the Lebanese treasury. The proof of what I am saying is the fact that the Lebanese Forces made an annual revenue of 3 billion Lebanese pounds from the fifth dock, not to mention the protection money unjustly levied by other militias on restaurants, shops, and night clubs. All I can say is God help the people.

Mufti Khalid on Al-Murabitun, Socialists
NC151845 Beirut Voice of Lebanon in Arabic 1715 GMT 15 Nov 84

[Excerpt] Mufti Shaykh Hasan Khalid has affirmed that the Al-Murabitun do not represent only the Sunnites, because the independent Nasirite movement also includes Shi'ites and Druze. Mufti Khalid urged the Amal and Progressive Socialist Party leaders to immediately condemn all wrongdoings to make it clear that they were not involved in such actions. He also supported the government's recent decisions and warned those who oppose these decisions that they are acting against the people's interests.

In an interview with *AL-USBU' AL-'ARABI*, Mufti Khalid said that when the Israelis left Beirut, the Al-Murabitun were destroyed but the socialists kept their weapons. He added that when the Palestinian resistance was in Beirut it was not an army for the Sunnite community, but was controlled by the communists, the nationalists, and the socialists who fought together and committed mistakes.

Druze Radio Denies Israeli Air Raid
NC151437 (Clandestine) Voice of the Mountain in Arabic to Lebanon 1400 GMT 15 Nov 84

[Text] A security source has declared the following: At 1100 today, Israeli warplanes flew over the mountain area, staging mock raids and breaking the sound barrier. This was accompanied by the detonation of mines in the area of Bhamdun al-Day'ah, giving the impression that Israeli warplanes carried out a raid. The fact is that there was no such raid.

Al-Asad Receives Call From Al-Jumayyil

JN151552 Damascus Domestic Service in Arabic 1515 GMT 15 Nov 84

[Text] This afternoon, President Hafiz al-Asad received a telephone call from Lebanese President Amin al-Jumayyil. The conversation revolved around issues of common interest. The Lebanese president also congratulated the president on the anniversary of the Corrective Movement and wished prosperity and progress for the president and the Syrian people.

Khaddam Receives Lebanese Party Official

JN151902 Damascus Television Service in Arabic 1730 GMT 15 Nov 84

[Text] Vice President 'Abd al-Halim Khaddam received today Dr Samir Sabbagh, leader of the Independent National Lebanese Grouping. The talks revolved around the situation in the Lebanese arena.

DPRK's Kim Il-song Cables Al-Asad on Anniversary

JN151911 Damascus Television Service in Arabic 1730 GMT 15 Nov 84

[Text] President Hafiz al-Asad has received the following congratulatory cable from DPRK President Kim Il-song on the 14th anniversary of the Corrective Movement:

On the occasion of the 14th anniversary of the Corrective Movement in Syria, I express on behalf of the DPRK Government and people, and in my personal name, warm congratulations to Your Excellency and to the Syrian Government and people. Following the Corrective Movement under the Arab Socialist Ba'th Party headed by you, the Syrian people achieved many victories in preserving national sovereignty and the safety of Syrian territory and have built a new prosperous Syria that bravely defeats the aggressive maneuvers of imperialists and Zionists.

The DPRK people have always expressed their firm solidarity with the Syrian people's just cause. The two peoples stand against imperialism and support independence. Moreover, the DPRK people are convinced that the excellent friendship and cooperation relations between the two peoples will continue to strengthen and develop in the future.

I seize this opportunity to sincerely wish you and the friendly Syrian people greater progress in our struggle in defending the Arab nation's dignity and in achieving independent development in your country.

Hungarian Assembly Delegation Arrives in Damascus

JN151915 Damascus Television Service in Arabic 1730 GMT 15 Nov 84

[Text] Antal Apro, president of the Hungarian National Assembly, and the accompanying delegation have arrived in Damascus on a weeklong visit to Syria at the invitation of People's Assembly Speaker Mahmud al-Zu'bi. He was received at Damascus International Airport by People's Assembly Speaker Mahmud al-Zu'bi, chairmen of a number of committees, Assembly members, secretary general of the People's Assembly, and the Hungarian ambassador in Damascus and his embassy staff.

Apro made a statement to SANA in which he expressed his admiration and respect for Syria's principled stand, under President Hafiz al-Asad, against imperialist and Zionist moves and onslaughts against the Arab region. He affirmed the depth of relations between Syria and Hungary, particularly in the parliamentary field. He said that longstanding, strong, and excellent relations have always existed between the Hungarian National Assembly and the Syrian People's Assembly.

Apro explained that this visit is aimed at bolstering and developing parliamentary relations between the two friendly countries and at exchanging views with Syrian People's Assembly Speaker Mahmud al-Zu'bi on the work of the Hungarian National Assembly and the Syrian People's Assembly.

Withdrawal Talks Continue; Sides Clash on Armies

Lebanese Intention Dismissed

TA151428 Jerusalem Domestic Service in Hebrew 1400 GMT 15 Nov 84

[Text] A senior Israeli military source in Al-Naqurah has dismissed the Lebanese Government's intention to deploy its army in the south of the country. The source told our military correspondent that the Lebanese Army is not able to carry out such an extensive operation. The Israeli source characterized the demand by the Lebanese military delegation in Al-Naqurah to deploy 10,000 soldiers in the south as ludicrous.

Lebanon's Demands Detailed

TA151648 Tel Aviv IDF Radio in Hebrew 1505 GMT 15 Nov 84

[Excerpts] The second round of the Al-Naqurah talks is over. Israel has made it plain to Lebanon that it will not make concessions over security arrangements to guarantee peace in the Galilee and will not neglect the safety of IDF soldiers in southern Lebanon. Following the conclusion of the talks this afternoon, both sides characterized the atmosphere as positive. Our correspondent Eldad Beck in Al-Naqurah reports:

[Begin recording] [Beck] The gist of the talks today is that the Lebanese Government has totally rejected Israel's proposals for security arrangements in southern Lebanon, as raised in the opening session a week ago. The Lebanese working paper means a return to the situation prevailing in the area following the Litani campaign [in 1978].

The head of the Lebanese delegation, Muhammad al-Hajj, made a firm, unequivocal declaration on the resumption of the talks in Al-Naqurah, saying Lebanon insists that all of the south be restored to its full sovereignty and transferred to the control of the Lebanese Army. Lebanon does not recognize the existence of the army of southern Lebanon; supervision over the border area, Al-Hajj said in the closed session, will be assigned to UNIFIL, and the entire area between the Al-Awwali River and the international border will be under the Lebanese Army's control. Prior to the opening of the session, before the doors were closed, the Christian representative, Ilyas Khalil, summarized this official position for us.

[Khalil — in English] The Lebanese authorities will be responsible for the security of this region, only the Lebanese authorities and its army, the Lebanese Army.

[Beck] The area now under IDF control would be divided into two sectors: in the eastern sector, the Al-Biqa', and Rashayya area an armored infantry brigade would be deployed; in the western sector, two battalions of the Lebanese Army would deploy in the area between the Al-Awwali and the Al-Zahrani Rivers; and an additional infantry brigade would deploy in the area between the Al-Zahrani River and the international border. Airborne forces would be prepared to intervene quickly in the area evacuated by the IDF. Patrols along the coast in Lebanese territorial waters would be carried out by the Lebanese Navy. The number of Lebanese forces deployed would be 10,000 soldiers.

The Lebanese demand, among other things, that all bridges be opened and that all detention camps be closed and their inmates released. Israel must also immediately end its political and military involvement in Lebanon.

Lebanon demands, among other things, that Israel pay $8 to $10 billion for damage caused to Lebanese towns and villages during the war.

Israeli sources termed the statement ludicrous and said they believe the statement was made for the media and that practical proposals will be raised during the talks. Brigadier General 'Amos Gilbo'a, the head of the Israeli delegation, made it plain that Israel is not interested in any part of Lebanon. We recognize the Lebanese Army as a legal authority, he said. We want to reach an agreement soon but, he told the Lebanese, Israel insists on the implementation of two essential conditions:

[Gilbo'a] The main point of interest for us is genuine security arrangements on our northern border so that peace in the Galilee is secured. As soon as we have such security arrangements, we will withdraw. This point has been made clear to them. The second point that has been made clear to them is that the security of Israeli soldiers comes before anything else. We will take all security measures to protect our soldiers. [end recording]

Gilbo'a: Plan Unacceptable

TA151743 Jerusalem Domestic Service in Hebrew 1705 GMT 15 Nov 84

[Interview with Brigadier General 'Amos Gilbo'a, head of the Israeli military delegation to the Al-Naqurah talks, by military correspondent Shmu'el Tal in Al-Naqurah on 15 November — recorded]

[Text] [Tal] Brig Gen 'Amos Gilbo'a, the head of the Israeli military delegation, told us at the end of this tiring day of talks that the Lebanese must stop dragging their feet and they must do so quickly.

[Gilbo'a] Their plan, as they presented it, is unacceptable to us. At the same time, however, we have made some preliminary practical progress with the Lebanese.

[Tal] In which sphere?

[Gilbo'a] I am referring particularly to actual activity, the deployment of the Lebanese Army in certain areas.

[Tal] The Lebanese are presenting intransigent positions. We have heard this from them today. They say no to a UNIFIL-controlled zone in the north and no recognition of the army of southern Lebanon, as we demand. Do you expect the talks to be lengthy? Is there any chance of bridging the differences of opinion?

[Gilbo'a] I do not know whether the talks will be lengthy or brief. It was made absolutely clear to the Lebanese that we must have practical arrangements, and the sooner the better. This is the only way we can begin to make progress. If they continue to present

complicated arguments and political statements, the talks will run aground very soon. Therefore, the best thing for them and for us is to begin to check practical arrangements in the area. A first step in this direction was made today already.

[Tal] The Lebanese suspended the talks in the wake of the arrest of several Shi'ite leaders. Do you expect this to turn into a habit with the Lebanese?

[Gilbo'a] I made it crystal clear to the Lebanese today that the security of IDF soldiers comes before anything else, and the IDF will continue to take all security measures necessary to defend its soldiers.

[Tal] The Lebanese military delegation today did not demand the release of Muhammad Faqih, the head of the Amal Movement in southern Lebanon, as a condition for holding the talks. The negotiations in Al-Naqurah will resume next coming Monday.

Unilateral Deployment Threatened

TA161034 Tel Aviv HADASHOT in Hebrew 16 Nov 84 p 2

[Ilan Kfir, Gay Bekhor, and Roni Daniyel report]

[Excerpt] Israel has warned the Lebanese Government that the IDF will deploy in southern Lebanon unilaterally if the Lebanese foil the Al-Naqurah talks. *HADASHOT* has learned that the government will not allow the Lebanese Government to mark time in the officers' meetings in Al-Naqurah. If no speedy solution is reached, Jerusalem says the IDF will evacuate the western sector of Lebanon and the coastal strip, and will continue to control the terrorist route in the Arnun plateau.

The military presence opposite the Syrians in the eastern sector will continue until a political arrangement with Damascus is reached. Top political sources believe that this deployment could exert heavy pressure on the Syrians, who want to see the IDF out of Lebanon. And indeed, reports that have reached Israel indicate that the Syrians are pressuring Lebanon to make progress in the negotiations with Israel.

Content of Al-Asad-Murphy Talks Reported

TA160644 Jerusalem Domestic Service in Hebrew 0505 GMT 16 Nov 84

[Text] Syria does not intend to negotiate with Israel — either directly or indirectly — over security arrangements in Lebanon. This has emerged from the talks held a few days ago by the U.S. assistant secretary of state for Near Eastern and South Asian affairs, Richard Murphy, with Syrian President Hafiz al-Asad. The details have been learned by our political correspondent Shim'on Schiffer, from whom we will describe here as authoritative sources. Good morning, Shim'on Schiffer. What is Syria prepared for and what not?

[Schiffer — live] It is, perhaps, important for us to emphasize once again that according to all the signs reaching Jerusalem, there is no change in the Syrian position regarding the nature of future arrangements in Lebanon. Richard Murphy heard no new tunes in Damascus. Authoritative sources who have reported to us on this talk have pointed out that there is no difference between what Al-Asad says in the inner sancta and the position heard publicly in Damascus. The main point is that Hafiz al-Asad repeated his long-standing assessment to Murphy. Ths Israelis will withdraw from Lebanon in any event; Israeli public opinion, most of the ministers, and the Knesset members want this. Al-Asad has no interest in reaching a political-security arrangement with Israel and has repeated his well-known position: security arrangements for Israel in the south, yes, but without these being based on the army of southern Lebanon [ASL], through which Israel is perpetuating its presence in the area, according to the Syrian president; the stationing of a UNIFIL force in the areas close to the northern border; and opposition to stationing UNIFIL in the eastern sector facing the Syrian line.

Richard Murphy is now making his way to Washington. He has in his pocket the sides' positions, made very clear to him in his talks with the heads of state here. Authoritative sources have told me that within the next few days, the U.S. Administration will assess its position on the Middle East and, in this context, the Lebanese problem. The Americans are not enthusiastic about serving as mediators in this affair in view of the positions Murphy has heard in the area.

No report has yet reached Jerusalem about Murphy's talks in Damascus, but one should be forthcoming within a few days.

Perhaps we will use somewhat of a cliche here: The sands are running out. The day is close when Prime Minister Shim'on Peres and Defense Minister Yitzhaq Rabin will recommend to the Cabinet that it implement what Rabin has in the past few days begun calling the independent solution to the problem of the security arrangements in Lebanon. In other words, reference is to a redeployment involving decreasing the IDF presence in Lebanon or, if you prefer, a unilateral withdrawal. How much longer will the Israeli delegation have to hear the speeches and derogatory remarks by the Lebanese Army officers in Al-Naqurah without anything resulting from them? This may be a matter of several months, or perhaps less than that.

Gen Ilia on ASL, Relations With Shi'ites

TA151309 Tel Aviv BAMAHANE in Hebrew 14 Nov 84 pp 10, 11

[Interview with Brigadier General Shlomo Ilia, commander of the IDF liaison unit in Lebanon, by Yoni Sa'ar -- date and place not given]

[Excerpt] Question: There are various assessments of the ability of the army of southern Lebanon [ASL] to remain in existence once the IDF withdraws and stops supporting it. Do you believe that the ASL will continue to exist even without massive Israeli support?

Answer: As far as I know, there was never any intention of the ASL's operating without Israeli support. The IDF has never maintained that the ASL will have to operate independently and control the territory by itself. This is a mistake which is taking

root amid the Israeli public. The basic assumption underlying the establishment of the ASL was that it would operate within a security zone which would be under Israeli control. The establishment of the ASL eased the routine security load carried by the IDF in Lebanon. This is in actual fact what the ASL is doing in that area; in various sectors of southern Lebanon it carries out routine activity and, in so doing eases the IDF's job. My assessment is that the more Lebanese-populated territories we transfer to the control of the ASL, the more we will reduce the tension caused by the presence of occupying forces. If we examine the situation in a certain sector in which the ASL forces replaced the IDF, we see that the impulse to carry out terrorist acts has decreased. It has not totally subsided, but there is no doubt that it is much smaller than what we have known in the past. I assume that even if arrangements are achieved in southern Lebanon, the liaison unit will remain in the territory for a while to supervise their implementation. As long as this unit exists, the ASL will consider it the Israeli representative.

Question: Announcements voiced lately in Israel about the possibility of a unilateral withdrawal and new deployment in Lebanon raised a certain amount of unrest among the local population. Has there been any change in their willingness to cooperate with us as a result of these announcements?

Answer: We have already forgotten what it means to live under occupation. It means to live in constant uncertainty. When you add political announcements about prospective changes to this basic situation, you certainly raise apprehension and anxiety in the population with regard to an unknown future. They are familiar with all the elements playing on the Lebanese court. They know what will happen if we withdraw from Sidon without any arrangements; they know that there will be chaos. The announcements — whether justifiably or not — cast doubt on Israel's credibility. To date, Israel has been talking about withdrawal as part of comprehensive arrangements which would also guarantee the future of the Lebanese population. There is absolutely no doubt that the announcements caused some antagonism and make cooperation difficult. During such periods, the cooperation curve falls steeply. People do not know if cooperation with Israel will result in a death sentence for them in the near future. All these factors undoubtedly have an accumulative negative effect on relations with the local population.

We must make it clear to the local population that areas which constitute a danger to Israel will not be returned to hostile elements, even if this means an extended stay in the territory. The more we convince the population that there is only one alternative here — finding a solution which will prevent hostile elements from returning to territories such as Tyre and Al-Nabatiyah — the easier our situation there will be.

Question: There are various assessments which say that the Lebanese war brought Shi'ite terrorism down on Israel's head, and that it will pursue us after we withdraw to Israeli territory. Do you share these assessments?

Answer: First of all, it is a mistake to think that the entire Shi'ite community is against Israel. As in any Arab society, there are militant elements in the Shi'ite community who are fed by Arab countries — such as Syria — which are at war with Israel. It is only in the last year that the Lebanese Shi'ites were transformed into Syrian supporters and collaborators, as part of the search for support and aid in the battle for control of Lebanon. The terrorist acts against Israel were the price the Shi'ites paid Syria for this support. In my opinion, we must not see our presence in Lebanon as the cause of the emergence of Shi'ite terrorism. This is an unavoidable process, and our presence in Lebanon is only one of the factors which caused its emergence. By starting the war with the basic concept of strengthening the Christians, we determined that the Shi'ites would remain the disadvantaged party in Lebanon. I believe that it is still too early to say whether Shi'ite terrorism is a wave which is about to engulf us. Much depends upon our future actions.

Editorial Questions Efficiency of Lahd Army

TA151159 Tel Aviv HA'ARETZ in Hebrew 15 Nov 84 p 7

[Editorial: "The Limitations of the Army of Southern Lebanon"]

[Text] If the Al-Naqurah talks resume today, it apparently will not be due only to the mediation efforts of UN delegate Jean-Claude Aime and U.S. Assistant Secretary of State Richard Murphy. The Israeli Government was willing to release three of the four Shi'ite Amal leaders who were detained a week ago for encouraging — and perhaps directing — attacks against IDF soldiers. The fourth detainee, Muhammad Faqih, is also about to be released, according to claims made yesterday by sources in Beirut who are close to the Amal organization.

This arrangement — which Amal leader Nabih Birri can be satisfied with — proves how much importance the Israeli Government in general and the defense minister in particular attribute to the attempt which is meant to allow us to end our military involvement in Lebanon through the "political-security" arrangement meant to be reached by the IDF and Lebanese Army delegations. Were it not for the weighty importance of this effort, it is unlikely that Rabin would have been willing to cancel what security sources considered — and rightly so, from their point of view — an important achievement.

The diplomatic initiative taken by the government will continue, and we must wait and see how the Lebanese side reacts to the Israeli proposals. If the regime in Damascus is interested in achieving an arrangement which would allow the IDF to "return home," then it is reasonable to assume that the Lebanese Army officers will try to reach an agreement with the IDF delegation. It is not inconceivable that this is what will happen, even if the head of the Shi'ite community, who acts as Beirut's minister for south Lebanese affairs, will find more opportunities to drive a wedge in the negotiating process.

The Israeli plan is based on the assumption that American diplomacy will be able to convince Hafiz al-Asad not to occupy the territories which the IDF will evacuate, and to guarantee that he will not allow the terrorist organizations to approach the Israeli border. Only on the basis of these two assumptions is it reasonable to assume that the governments who sent contingents to UNIFIL will agree to move the force from its present deployment northward and eastward. Without such a deployment, it is inconceivable that the army of southern Lebanon [ASL] will be

able to fill the function which Israel has set for it — that is: to replace the IDF in all the territories between the Al-Awwali and the international border.

However, if the Syrian regime cooperates — though the statements of Syrian Defense Minister Mustafa Talas do not point in that direction — there is still no certainty that UNIFIL will change its deployment. And even if it does, there is still room for doubt whether the ASL will be able to take over all those territories in southern Lebanon which the IDF is supposed to evacuate. Most of the local population is Shi'ite, and most currently supports the Amal organization which plans and carries out the majority of attacks against our soldiers and those of the ASL, whom the Shi'ites hate even more than the IDF soldiers. It is hard to be convinced that the force commanded by General Lahd will be able to guarantee an arrangement in southern lebanon on its own.

Just as the forces of Major Sa'd Haddad were able to control the territory adjacent to our northern border only thanks to the support of the IDF, the same will hold true for the ASL. There is no sense in trying to force the ASL upon hundreds of thousands of Shi'ites. The territory in which we can assume the ASL will be of help to us is much smaller than that which we have mentioned to date.

It is likely that the ASL's deployment should be limited to the territory in which the IDF will be able effectively to help it, without adding to the frequent clashes with the Shi'ite population.

IDF Reservists Called To Serve With ASL Units

TA161122 Tel Aviv HA'ARETZ in Hebrew 16 Nov 84 p 1

[Ud Gundar report]

[Excerpt] IDF reservists have recently been notified that their reserve duty will take them to units of the army of southern Lebanon [ASL].

The soldiers recently received regular summonses to reserve duty, but were told at their unit's liaison office that they will be stationed in auxiliary roles — such as drivers, et cetera — as part of the ASL.

Ben-Eli'ezer Submits Plan for IDF Redeployment

TA161105 Tel Aviv HA'ARETZ in Hebrew 16 Nov 84 p 2

[Report by the parliamentary correspondent]

[excerpt] Knesset Member Binyamin Ben-Eli'ezer, who is a member of the Knesset Foreign Affairs and Defense Committee (on behalf of the Alignment-Yahad), has worked out a plan for the withdrawal and redeployment of the IDF forces in Lebanon, which has been under discussion by government elements for 2 weeks.

The plan is based on two principles: the evacuation of the IDF from areas of friction with the Shi'ite population and its withdrawal down to the Al-Litani River together with an evacuation of the Tyre area; and the concentration of those forces pulled out of the above-mentioned areas — which are suffering from the most frequent incidence of terrorism — in areas opposite the Syrian enclave.

In Ben-Eli'ezer's view, this will allow Israel to conduct the negotiations free of the pressure of ongoing terrorism. Ben-Eli'ezer, who had previously fostered Israel's relations with friendly elements in Lebanon, also believes this will serve to enhance the Syrian interest in obtaining an arrangement.

Ben-Eli'ezer, also known as "Fu'ad," explained that along with the guidelines directing the government's activity, namely the assessment that it is in Syria's interest to have an IDF pullout, it is advisable to heighten this interest and make the pullout even more attractive. The status of the IDF units that will evacuate the west and move eastward — where the main bulk of the Syrian Army in Lebanon is deployed — will, in Ben-Eli'ezer's opinion, increase the interest Damascus will show in obtaining an arrangement.

Another alternative, according to the Ben-Eli'ezer plan, is to concentrate the IDF units that have evacuated the areas of friction with the Shi'ites and Shi'ite terrorism along the Arnun Plateau-Rashayya line. He believes transposing the center of gravity eastward will encourage Syria to enter into negotiations with Israel.

South Lebanese Protest Release of Shi'ites

TA152100 Tel Aviv ITIM in Hebrew 2045 GMT 15 Nov 84

[Text] Southern Lebanon, 15 Nov (ITIM) — Pro-Israeli Druze and Christian notables in southern Lebanon met today with IDF officers there to protest the release of the Amal Shi'ite leaders who were detained in Sidon.

According to the notables, the IDF has shown weakness and helplessness by releasing them, as it has proven that pressure by the Beirut government influences security considerations in southern Lebanon. The notables said that Israel surrendered unconditionally and that this will be taken into account by Israel's sympathizers.

IDF officers calmed the notables down, explaining to them that there is no connection between the release of the Amal members and pressure by the Beirut government. They said that all reports to this effect are unfounded, as the Amal members were released after their interrogation was concluded.

Lebanese Druze Threaten Conquest, Massacre

TA160657 Jerusalem Domestic Service in Hebrew 0500 GMT 16 Nov 84

[Text] The Druze in the Al-Kharrub area of Lebanon, north of the Al-Awwali River, are threatening to conquer the coastal strip and massacre the Christians living there once the IDF withdraws. The Christians are therefore pleading with the IDF not to abandon them, saying their fate will be worse than that of their

brethren in the Al-Shuf mountains following the IDF withdrawal from that area more than a year ago. Our military correspondent Shmu'el Tal, who was provided with the unique opportunity of accompanying a patrol north of the Al-Awwali River, reports that the Druze possess heavy weapons, including tanks. Military sources estimate that the Druze will not find it difficult to conquer the coastal area and Sidon as soon as the IDF leaves.

South Lebanese Shi'ite Leader Faqih Released

TA161306 Jerusalem Domestic Service in Hebrew 1300 GMT 16 Nov 84

[Text] The Shi'ite leader Muhammad Faqih, who was detained by the security forces, was released today and left for Beirut. Security sources said that he was released following the completion of his interrogation. This brings to an end the affair of the detention of the 12 Shi'ite suspects, the leaders of the Amal Movement in southern Lebanon.

Shamir To Visit U.S.; No Political Meetings Set

TA151242 Tel Aviv DAVAR in Hebrew 15 Nov 84 p 2

[Political correspondent report]

[Text] Vice Prime Minister and Foreign Minister Yitzhaq Shamir will depart this evening for the United States in order to participate in a celebration to be held in honor of the Jewish billionaire Armand Hammer.

The *DAVAR* political correspondent reports that no political meetings with administration leaders are scheduled for Shamir during his visit. He will be interviewed by the media and address only Jewish organizations. The explanation given for this is that the administration is in the midst of organizing following Reagan's reelection.

Defense Ministry Official to U.S. for Aid Talks

TA151312 Tel Aviv 'AL HAMISHMAR in Hebrew 15 Nov 84 p 14

[Military correspondent Alex Fishman report]

[Text] Defense Ministry Director General Menahem Meron will depart today for the United States to hold talks with administration officials on the issue of the aid requested by the defense establishment for fiscal year 1985/86.

Economic Experts to U.S. for Aid Talks

TA160659 Jerusalem Domestic Service in English 0500 GMT 16 Nov 84

[Text] The Treasury director, the accountant general, and the director of the Bank of Israel's research department have left for Washington for talks with the administration on the means and scope of aid to Israel. The trip was within the framework of the follow-up committee established after Prime Minister Peres' recent visit to Washington.

Economic Professor Eytan (Shishinsky), who recently met American members of the follow-up committee, said he gained the impression that the United States would not give any special aid to Israel in the absence of a detailed economic plan. The Americans, he said, believed that the package deal would not solve the problems of the economy and they wanted to see a policy of greater economic restraint.

Peres, Shamir Clash Over Policy Toward Egypt

TA161130 Tel Aviv HATZOFE in Hebrew 16 Nov 84 pp 1, 2

[Excerpt] Most senior government sources last week expressed serious doubt as to the need for an initiative by Prime Minister Shim'on Peres to hold a "tete-a-tete" with Egyptian President Husni Mubarak. According to the sources, such a meeting — under the present circumstances — is ill-advised. Not only will it not help thaw the freeze in bilateral relations, but it could furthermore highlight more poignantly the differences of opinion between Israel and Egypt in regard to the interpretation of the Camp David accords.

The sources have been following with great concern the moves by Shim'on Peres, who has recently evinced readiness for concessions on Tabah in return for Husni Mubarak's agreement to meet him somewhere along the Israeli-Egyptian border.

It has been learned that the prime minister maintains constant contact with Minister 'Ezer Weizman in relation to organizing a meeting between himself and President Mubarak.

In the past, Vice Prime Minister and Foreign Minister Yitzhaq Shamir had pointed out to Mr Peres that the Foreign Ministry should not be left out of deliberations on thawing the freeze with Egypt. But at that time the prime minister's office explained that Peres' authority by virtue of his being prime minister includes holding political talks with whomever he chooses.

Last week the Shamir-Peres tension mounted against this background. Foreign Minister Shamir made it clear that if it transpires that concessions in connection with Israel's sovereignty over Tabah are at issue, he will consider disbanding the coalition partnership with the Alignment.

October CPI Increases Record 24.3 Percent

TA151535 Jerusalem Domestic Service in Hebrew 1500 GMT 15 Nov 84

[Text] There is a new inflation rate record: Last month the Consumer Price Index increased by 24.3 percent. According to the economic package deal, salaried workers will receive a cost of living increment of only 12.8 percent.

The finance minister says the index illustrates why the package deal was necessary, and now more than ever. Minister Moda'i told our correspondent Moshe Nestelbaum that this month's index will also be high, but that the one following it [for December] will be about half as high as October's index.

Histadrut Secretary General Qeysar told the Voice of Israel that the high index had been expected, and this is what prompted all parties concerned to sign the package deal. In his opinion, the high index is evidence of what could have been in store for the economy had the package deal not been signed. He called on the government to implement additional complementary measures so as to bring down future index rates and to save workers' wages from erosion.

The head of the Manufacturers Association, Eli Hurvitz, believes the index will decrease in about 2 months. Without the package deal, Hurvitz said, we could have reached a 50-percent monthly index within 2 months. According to Hurvitz, the current index proves that manufacturers did not raise prices in an irresponsible manner.

Peres on CPI, Dismissals,

TA151944 Tel Aviv ITIM in Hebrew 1820 GMT 15 Nov 84

[Excerpt] Tel Aviv, 15 Nov (ITIM) — At the beginning of the Labor Party Bureau meeting in Tel Aviv this evening, Prime Minister Shim'on Peres said that the Consumer Price Index published today was slightly lower than what the government feared it would be. He also expressed the hope that the next index would be considerably lower than the current one. According to Peres, one should remember that the results of the economic package deal were not reflected in the current index.

Referring to various reports of imminent dismissals of civil service workers, the prime minister said that there are about 60,000 civil servants; the proposal for dismissals which has been submitted to the government, but not yet approved by it, speaks of exactly 1,884 people.

The prime minister also said that the government will look for ways to make life easier for production workers so as to effect a change in the economic structure, emphasizing that "this is not mere talk."

Peres continued: "Let us not make a mistake and ask ourselves what the results of the next elections will be. The problem facing us is the well-being of the State of Israel — this is our concern. Our concern is not the Likud but the State of Israel. We do not want to make political gains from a fire but to extinguish it, the prime minister said. We must prove ourselves as the party of responsibility and not the party of political gains."

Moda'i Comments

TA152007 Jerusalem Domestic Service in English 1800 GMT 15 Nov 84

[Neil Sandler report]

[Text] Contributing to the huge increase in the Cost of Living Index last month was a nearly 50 percent jump in footwear and clothing prices and a 30 percent rise in fruits and vegetables. Though the figure was slightly less than the Finance Ministry's and Bank of Israel's prediction, it is of little comfort. If inflation were to continue at its present rate for a full year, Israel would be facing a whopping inflation rate of 1,500 percent. Next month's cost of living is also expected to be high, as price levels at the beginning of November were 10 percent above October levels.

Finance Minister Yitzhaq Moda'i believes that the November figure will be lower than last month, and that the December figure will be 12 percent or less. But that is of little comfort to the average Israeli family which now needs 319,000 shekels a month for its living expenses, and that is more than the average monthly income.

However, the one consolation for the Finance Ministry is that the October figure was below 25 percent. And that will mean that the cost of living increment to be paid in next month's salary will be only two-thirds of 80 and not 90 percent. That will mean small savings for the Finance Ministry and employers, but the 24.3 percent figure only underscores the gravity and need for large-scale budget cuts and other measures.

Finance Minister Moda'i is persisting in his attempts to cut the budget by $500 million. He met with Prime Minister Peres and the Ministerial Economics Committee today to discuss the strategy for Sunday's full-scale Cabinet discussion of the finance minister's proposals. So far Moda'i has only hinted at where the cuts will come from. He has stressed several times this week that additional cuts in the defense budget will have to be carried out, even though this has already run into stiff opposition from Defense Minister Rabin. But one thing is clear, the finance minister will not be able to attain anywhere near the $500 million in cuts he is demanding without a substantial contribution from the Defense Ministry.

Committee Approves Government Contracts Freeze

TA151905 Jerusalem Domestic Service in English 1800 GMT 15 Nov 84

[Text] The Knesset Finance Committee today approved an extension of the freeze on government contracts for another 3 months. Government corporations like El Al, the Aircraft Industries and Israel Chemicals, will now be exempt from the freeze, but it will still apply to the electric corporation, Bezeq [the telephone company], and other noncommercial government-owned institutions. Development budgets will also be exempt.

500 Workers Dismissed; Additional Layoffs Set

TA160649 Jerusalem Domestic Service in Hebrew 0600 GMT 16 Nov 84

[Text] Over the past few weeks some 500 workers have been dismissed and additional dismissals are expected soon. The Histadrut secretary in the capital, Nisan Harpaz, has told our correspondent that 150 construction workers have been dismissed and a further 250 will soon be dismissed. Egged [cooperative bus company] has dismissed 120 workers and the Sheqem [commissary stores for army employees] and Hamashbir [chain store] have dismissed 30 workers each. The Jerusalem Municipality is scheduled to dismiss some 150 workers. The director of the Employment Service in Jerusalem has said he has requests for

200 workers and the supply [as heard] will soon increase, as several new plants and businesses will soon be complete.

Moda'i Appoints Defense Budget Adviser

TA151212 Jerusalem Domestic Service in English 1100 GMT 15 Nov 84

[Text] Finance Minister Moda'i is appointing his own special adviser on defense budget questions. Israel Army Brigadier General (Reserves) Tzvi Shor has been appointed to the post. In the past, he served as an economic adviser to the chief of staff.

Labor Sources Reject Criticism of Peres Performance

TA151210 Jerusalem Domestic Service in English 1100 GMT 15 Nov 84

[Text] Labor sources have rejected mounting Likud criticism of Shim'on Peres' leadership of the national unity government. Speaking at Herut's executive committee meeting last night, party leader [as heard] Yitzhaq Shamir said he has not been favorably surprised by the government's performance. Recently, other Likud officials have also voiced criticism of Prime Minister Peres. More from political reporter David Essing:

Labor sources say that Prime Minister Peres has already improved Israel's image abroad in his brief 60 days in office. Israel is being viewed differently because of its current foreign and domestic policies. Prime Minister Peres had not waited for any American pressure when it comes to initiating new peace moves in the direction of Egypt and Jordan. On this note, the sources say that Peres has stolen the show from both Egypt's President Husni Mubarak and Jordan's King Husayn. The sources believe that the Peres style has paid off. The sources expect no dramatic moves, such as a Peres-Mubarak summit, until more countries follow Jordan's footsteps and reestablish diplomatic ties with Cairo.

On the disputed issue of Tabah, Egypt had proposed that the Multinational Force move into the area south of Elat. The sources said Israel might agree, but on condition that Israeli police remain there. That Tabah position has aroused sharp criticism from the Likud. Some Likud leaders feel that Peres is proving to be too flexible for their liking.

But the Labor sources say that Peres also has the jump on King Husayn when it comes to Judaea and Samaria. Here also Peres has not waited for any prodding from either the U.S. or Egypt. The prime minister has shown readiness to improve what is called the quality of life for Arab residents there. There were but two conditions: Israeli security interests, and no PLO influence.

As for the controversial proposal to allow an Arab bank, the sources replied laconically: A bank is better than a tank. Israel was also ready for Arab mayors to take over five towns now being administered by Israeli officials. When it comes to the economy, the sources say the previous Likud government left Peres an intolerable situation. Among other things, the sources criticized the Likud for filling the public service with political appointees.

Summing up, the Labor sources say the national unity government has taken more decisions in 60 days than previous governments took in years. The criticism from the Likud ranks has not been expressed to the prime minister personally, and the sources add: What do they propose as an alternative? Early elections?

Peres To Review Censorship in West Bank

TA160819 Jerusalem THE JERUSALEM POST in English 16 Nov 84 p 12

[Text] Prime Minister Shim'on Peres plans to review military censorship of the press in East Jerusalem and the West Bank.

According to a reliable source in Jerusalem, Peres has notified chief IDF censor Tat-Aluf [Brigadier General] Yitzhaq Shani that such a review is on his agenda, though he is not necessarily committed to altering the procedures.

Peres feels that a positive step was taken recently when a number of Arabic books, including textbooks, which hitherto could not be imported into the West Bank, were finally let in. The number of books on the banned list is said to have been reduced by over one quarter.

Peres is also said to be puzzled by the fact that articles appearing in the Hebrew press are sometimes banned by the censor from appearing in the Arabic press in translation.

The review of censorship procedures is seen by Peres as part of his wider intention of reducing intervention in Arab affairs in spheres which are only distantly connected with the campaign against terrorism.

West Bank Students Divided Over Convening PNC

TA151923 Jerusalem Domestic Service in Hebrew 1705 GMT 15 Nov 84

[Arye Gus report from the West Bank]

[Text] All eyes in the territories today were on Tunis, where representatives of Fatah and the DFLP were reported to be convening in a last-minute bid to prevent a split in the PLO. The beginnings of a split, however, can already be seen in the territories. This new split within the PLO following the various alliances is already reflected among the students. For example, the democratic students alliance at Bi'r Zayt — parallel to the democratic alliance of the various fronts — has published a manifesto condemning the convening of the PNC in Amman.

Supporters of 'Arafat and Fatah, on the other hand, organized a mass meeting at the university, at which they held up pictures of 'Arafat and delivered speeches in favor of convening the PNC. The meeting nearly ended in fistfights.

The university administration, which is aware of the tension, has placed advertisements in the press calling on students to remain calm and act responsibly, as the situation requires. The Bi'r Zayt administration announced that it will not allow foreign groups to call for meetings and rallies.

The East Jerusalem newspapers are acting like the press on the eve of an election. The underground pamphlets being distributed at the universities and in the streets are openly printed, from the call by Abu Musa [Sa'id Musa Muragha] supporters to boycott the split convention, as they call the convening of the PNC, to a huge picture of Yasir 'Arafat with the slogan: The people herewith express their loyalty, Abu 'Ammar [Yasir 'Arafat].

'Arafat Supporters Launch Solidarity Campaign

TA161111 Tel Aviv 'AL HAMISHMAR in Hebrew 16 Nov 84 p 4

[Pinhas 'Inbari report]

[Excerpt] 'Arafat's supporters in the territories have begun organizing support rallies and urging the signing of a mass petition to show solidarity with 'Arafat. The first rally was scheduled for last night in Bi'r Zayt, and the next one will be held either tomorrow or the day after in East Jerusalem. 'Arafat's supporters are also obtaining the signatures of public figures in the territories on a petition that will be sent to Amman to express the support of the inhabitants of the territories for 'Arafat.

West Bank Participation in PNC Favored

TA160818 Jerusalem THE JERUSALEM POST in English 16 Nov 84 p 2

[Report by Mideast affairs reporter David Bernstein and agencies]

[Excerpt] MK's Mati Peled and Muhammad Mi'ari of the Progressive List for Peace said yesterday that by failing to allow West Bankers to attend next week's Palestine National Council (PNC) meeting in Amman, Israel may be playing into the hands of the hardline rejectionists in the PLO.

Peled sent a telegram to Defence Minister Yitzhaq Rabin, saying this policy is preventing "the vast majority of the population in the territories from expressing their support for the moderate line represented by 'Arafat" and aiding "the small minority opposed to a political solution to the Arab-Israel conflict." Mi'ari also sent a telegram to Knesset Speaker Shlomo Hilel, calling for an urgent Knesset debate on the subject.

It is widely believed that most West Bankers are solidly behind PLO leader Yasir 'Arafat, and their presence in Amman next Thursday could affect his chances of gaining a two-thirds majority of the 384-member PNC and in this way achieve the quorum his Damascus-based hardliners are trying to prevent.

Police Raid Bethlehem Money Changers

TA151821 Jerusalem Domestic Service in Hebrew 1600 GMT 15 Nov 84

[Text] Judaea District police this afternoon raided seven Bethlehem money changers. About $1,000 was seized during the raid and charges were filed against 4 money changers. This is the first raid of its kind beyond the Green Line. Our correspondent Shlomo Raz comments that money changers in the territories can trade dinars, but not dollars.

Summer Traffic Over Jordan Bridges Increases

TA151620 Tel Aviv ITIM In Hebrew 1535 GMT 15 Nov 84

[Text] Jericho, 15 Nov (ITIM) — The number of summer visitors crossing the Jordan bridges this year totalled 683,000 people, compared to 579,000 last summer.

The ITIM correspondent reports that 225,000 of the visitors were Judaea and Samaria residents who work in Arab countries and who came to spend their vacations with their families.

Many citizens of Arab countries preferred to spend their summer vacations in Judaea and Samaria, of all places, since the region is calm from the military point of view.

Tehiya Discusses Stone Throwing, Al-Duhayshah

TA151239 Tel Aviv 'AL HAMISHMAR in Hebrew 15 Nov 84 p 2

[Report by the Jerusalem correspondent]

[Text] The establishment of settlements as a reaction to Arab stone-throwing incidents, expulsion penalties, and economic sanctions against the stone throwers are only some of the proposals raised last night by Knesset Member Refa'el Eytan at a meeting held by the Tehiya in Jerusalem. The meeting dealt with ways to combat Arab terrorism. Eytan was the most moderate of the movement spokesmen at the meeting. Attorney Elyaqim Ha'etzni claimed that the 15,000 Arab students studying in universities throughout Judaea and Samaria are openly involved in the terrorist organizations, and the government is not taking any steps to stop this. He urged the government to close all the universities in the territories immediately and forbid their reopening until administrations have been appointed by the Israeli Government and the syllabus receives government approval.

He told the conference attendants that 2 days ago the Judaea and Samaria settlement council decided to demand that the government disband the Al-Duhayshah refugee camp near Bethlehem. Ha'etzni called upon the participants at the meeting to react to the murder at Cremisan in a Zionist manner. "Once Al-Duhayshah has been cleared of its inhabitants, it will be possible to set up a settlement there," he said.

Movement Chairman Prof Yuval Ne'eman called for the resumption of the Karp Commission to examine the security and well-being of Jewish settlers in Judaea and Samaria.

Suspect Charged in Jerusalem Bus Attack

TA151824 Jerusalem Domestic Service in Hebrew 1600 GMT 15 Nov 84

[Text] The Jerusalem District Attorney's office today submitted an indictment charging David Ben-Shimol with firing a rocket

at an Arab bus in Jerusalem. Our correspondent Avshalom Ginosar reports that Ben-Shimol is charged with murder and attempted murder.

Bar'am To Convey Peres Message to Ceausescu

TA151222 Tel Aviv ITIM in Hebrew 1215 GMT 15 Nov 84

["Report From a News Conference With Labor Party Secretary General 'Uzi Bar'am" — ITIM headline]

[Text] Labor Party Secretary General 'Uzi Bar'am, who departs for Romania tomorrow, will convey a message from Prime Minister Shim'on Peres to Romanian President Nicolae Ceausescu. Mr Bar'am is leaving in order to participate in the Romanian Communist Party convention, and will take advantage of the opportunity to tighten Israeli-Romanian relations. He will also meet with world Communist Party leaders there. He is accompanied by Mr Yisra'el Gat, who heads the Labor Party's foreign relations department. They will spend 5 days in Romania. MAPAM center secretary Mr Hanan Erez will also participate in the conference.

These details were reported today by Mr 'Uzi Bar'am in the course of a meeting with party affairs correspondents in his Tel Aviv office.

Greece Accused of Having Pro-Arab Attitude

TA151505 Jerusalem Domestic Service in Hebrew 1400 GMT 15 Nov 84

[Text] Israel has accused Greece of adopting pro-Arab stands, and has demanded that the Athens government reconsider its promise to promote Syrian and Jordanian interests among European Community member-states. Foreign Ministry Spokesman Avi Paznar told foreign correspondents in Jerusalem that he is surprised by the statement made by Greece's Prime Minister Andreas Papandreou saying that he will speak on behalf of Syria and Jordan at the EEC's summit meeting in Dublin next month.

Eban Discusses Political, Domestic Issues

TA160859 Jerusalem THE JERUSALEM POST in English 16 Nov 84 p 6

[Report on interview with Knesset Member Abba Eban, chairman of the Knesset Foreign Affairs and Defense Committee, by David Krivine; date and place not given]

[Excerpt] Eban sees present-day Israel as being "like a school where the strong-arm bullies are in fashion, and those who prefer humane behaviour are looked down upon.

"I have hopes that we are beginning to pass all that. There is a change of leadership — and experience suggests that public opinion is more influenced by government than the other way round. I am more optimistic about the national unity cabinet than I was.

"Prime Minister Peres said last week that the national style has altered. It's true. The forcible incorporation of territories is no longer an integral part of government policy. You can argue against it without contravening the official line. It is not an aberration any more to include among our options the possibility that we might have to give up something."

What of those who say that with Jewish settlements scattered over the occupied areas, the Allon plan has been made obsolete? Eban finds "such premature defeatism depressing. Meron Benvenisti [who wrote about the demographic situation in the territories] has churned out the idea that all hope is lost, that we are faced with a fait accompli. One way of losing a cause is to pretend that it is lost. People who believe that the situation in the territories is irreversible are unintentional allies of the annexationists.

"There are in the administered zones 1.3 million Arabs and 29,000 Jews. Since the Six Day War, the average increase in the Jewish population has been 2,000 per annum, and in circumstances (at least during the last seven years) totally favourable to growth.

Benvenisti says, suppose the figure grows to 100,000? Two factors militate against expansion. First, there is no money. As budgets dry up some of the settlers will find their way back, as likely as not to the homes inside the Green Line that they never gave up.

"Secondly, expansion depends on a favourable ideological atmosphere." That atmosphere existed under the Likud, but the first fine frenzy, Eban suspects, is running out of steam. He mentions the Jewish chauvinists now being tried for terrorist acts and the big prise de conscience inside Gush Emunim. Zvulun Hammer is torn by doubts; he has observed recently that national unity is more important than territorial unity.

"If new boundaries are drawn in a peace treaty, settlements on the wrong side of the line do not necessarily have to be dismantled. The frontier between France and Italy was changed after World War II. Yet people stayed where they were.

"Our objective must be to achieve an open border with Jordan, like the borders within the European community. There is free access between Israel and the West Bank, when we are not on speaking terms with the Jordanians. It is reasonable that the achievement of a peace settlement should be a step back, restoring ghetto boundaries as prevailed under the 1949 Armistice Agreements?"

Could the offer of a Jordanian-Israeli condominium over the disputed areas be a substitute for territorial concessions?

Eban looks faintly surprised, as if the subject has never come up for serious discussion. He dismisses the idea as far-fetched. "I think the Jordanians would prefer no share in the West Bank than to share it with us." His faith still remains in some kind of topographical compromise.

On the war in Lebanon, he sees the total result as negative.

"The purpose was to save lives on Israel's northern frontier. All that we have done is substitute a new enemy for the old. Instead of the PLO, we now face the hostility of the Shi'ites."

He rejects the idea that the PLO army in Lebanon was a spearhead for a possible Arab war against Israel. "That is like saying 'couldn't Denmark be the spearhead of a war against the Soviet Union?' The best service we can do to the PLO is to exaggerate their power. To portray them as a potential destroyer of the Jewish state is to pay them a tremendous compliment.

"What did 'Arafat's panoply amount to? Fifteen thousand men with Katyushas. Not a single plane, not a single modern tank, not a single missile. I tell you, we are so used to being the underdog over the ages that we have become schizophrenic. We have the reality of power and the psychology of vulnerability.

"All that we needed was achieved in the first four days of the Lebanese incursion. There is a Jewish saying, Tafasta merube lo tafasta, which can be roughly translated as, 'You try to grab everything and end up with nothing.'

Labour has shed its left wing with the departure of MAPAM. The Likud has shed its right wing with the emergence of Tehiya. Have the two big parties moved towards the centre? Has the Likud become more moderate?

"The Likud are less flamboyant in style but remain uncompromising. I have never heard any statement coming from Yitzhaq Shamir or Moshe Arens that is different from the views of Arik Sharon and Tehiya. If Labour is becoming more tolerant of the Likud, perhaps that is a bad sign."

Eban is to the left of Shim'on Peres, and some attitudes of right-wingers within his own party displease or even shock him. "Arye Nehamkin (minister of agriculture) went along with the lobby that is campaigning for milder treatment of Jewish prisoners accused of terrorism. That is unforgivable."

Eban looks at the general picture: "The split with MAPAM is not permanent, I hope only conjunctural. The present situation is after all against nature. I'm told in the Foreign Affairs and Defence Committee that David Magen and Eliyahu Ben-Elisar (of Herut) are my friends, and that Victor Shem-Tov (of MAPAM) is my enemy." He smiles at this absurdity.

But he does not dismiss the Peres-Shamir coalition as a lost cause. "The government has a chance of progress on three fronts. First, economic recovery. There will have to be irksome restraints and disciplines. The advantage of a national unity administration is that neither of the two big parties can blame the other for the hardships created.

"Second, Lebanon. Both parties agree that we must disengage. Third, parliamentary reform. There is a consensus on the need for change in the electoral system." He notes that Yitzhaq Shamir served as prime minister of an established government supported by a majority of Knesset members. "All that was brought tumbling to the ground at the quirk of three TAMI members."

He favours Gad Ya'aqobi's bill, which is a mixture of the Israeli and British systems. "Or at least we should raise the minimum percentage qualifying a party for representation. We must get rid of freak candidacies like Kahane's."

Reportage on OAU Summit in Addis Ababa

ONU Statement on OAU Activities

AB141106 Dakar PANA in English 1935 GMT 13 Nov 84

[Text] Addis Ababa, 13 Nov (PANA) — Dr Peter Onu, interim secretary general of the Organization of African Unity (OAU), declared today that "a very grim situation faces the OAU on all fronts, a situation that requires some form of radical solutions by member states." He said this in an introductory statement to the 20th assembly of heads of state and government in Addis Ababa.

Reporting on the activities of the General Secretariat, he said disturbing events had taken place in Africa during the year under review. Dr Onu who was elected as interim secretary in 1983 by African heads of state and government, until a substantive secretary general was elected, spoke of the rapidly deteriorating economic situation of the continent. "Today, far from being an alarmist, the situation is very grim and critical one," he emphasized.

The current session, Dr Onu said, "should go down in the history of our organization as a session of momentous decisions on the major problems facing our continent." While not minimizing the political problems, "We consider the economic problems as constituting priority number one for our organization," he said.

"An over-view of our economic situation during the past year re-affirms the need for our countries to restructure our economies to ensure that they develop a self-sustaining growth process," he said.

Referring to the "most disturbing sectors of our economies," Dr Onu spoke of the acute food shortage, the ravaging drought and other natural disasters, the problem of balance of payment difficulties, and the age-old mounting debts. He urged the assembled heads to give a serious consideration to the recommendations by ministers of planning as contained in the Economic Commission for Africa memorandum on Africa's economic and social crisis, which will be placed before the session.

Dr Onu said the current status and trend of drought in the world generally, and in Africa in particular, clearly highlights and imperative necessity for new, additional, and concerted efforts on the part of governments to resolve the desertification and drought problem. He called for a conference of drought-affected countries at expert level, to which experts from other parts of the world that have been affected by drought, such as Australia, Brazil, Jamaica, Yugoslavia are invited.

On Africa's debt problem, Dr Onu said that as of June 1984, total African debts stood at 150 billion United States dollars. "The current trend shows that by only one-percent increase in interest rate, Africa's debt automatically goes up by several hundred million dollars." He said the "modest but significant" improvement in international the economic system announced by those who control the economic destiny of the world was yet to "trickl down" to the African countries.

Dr Onu declared: "If ever there was the need of a proof of how unjust and perverted the present international economic system is, this is a case in point." He renewed the continent's call for a new dynamic economic apparatus in which the developing southern regions of the world, espeicially Africa shall be directly involved, and not let at the periphery of decision-making in matters of crucial importance to them.

To this end there "is a vital need for international cooperation to remove protectionism, ensure stability of exchange rates, ameliorate the unbearable debt situation, and the unrealistic debt burden facing most African countries." The quality of official development assistance should also be expanded and improved, he said, declaring "the developed countries must know that where the claws of poverty deepen, social tensions are bound to follow and these do not stop at national boundaries. "There is bound to be spillover effects on the economies of all, both developed and developing," he said.

Dr Onu said the summit would be invited to consider recommendations regarding formulation of national food strategies, creation of inter-African cooperation in trade and food security assistance as well as resource allocation to food and agriculture. He told the assembled heads about several efforts being made to foster regional cooperation. The existing regional groupings, he said, or those to be established should be seen as major pillars of the envisaged African economic community and to that end should be encouraged and strengthened.

"To ensure the achievement of the stated objectives in the final act of Lagos, a proper mechanism of co-ordination and harmonization of programs and policies of the various sub-regional and regional groupings must be found, on horizontal and vertical levels," he suggested.

Dr Onu said in spite of the protracted negotiations skillfully handled by African groups, Africa continued to come out of international negotiations empty handed.

"Contrary to the high hopes that we had expressed for the United Nations (Ecosoc) [Economic and Social Council] to come up with special measures to redress the adverse African economic situation, some of our development partners saw it fit to insist that Ecosoc had no mandate or competence to deal with the problem," he said. They not only refuse to recognize the Lagos Plan of Action as the basic outline for African development strategy, but insisted on bilateral assistance along unacceptable conditionalities.

The results of UNCTAD VI on issues that were of special interest to Africa were disappointing, he said.

Even in UNIDO IV [UN Industrial Development Organization], where it could be said that some African interests were taken into account, one cannot fail to express disappointment because of the inability of the European Economic Community countries to meet the major demands of the African, Caribbean and Pacific [ACP], he recollected. "Even when the agreement is signed as proposed in Lome, Togo, in December 1984, the ACP countries would not have got a fair deal," he said.

In summary, he said, "The economic situation in the African countries, in spite of the tremendous efforts by the African

governments, continues to slide down mainly due to exogeneous and international economic factors."

"A collective determined effort on the basis of self-reliance is the only sure way out for Africa," he stressed.

"This calls for dedication, sacrifice, and realistic internal readjustment in our economies. Once we do this and demonstrate our seriousness, our development partners, near and far, developed and developing countries, will heed our views in international negotiations.

Dr Onu gave a promising outlook for Africa in the fields of science, education, culture, and social affairs. He, however, said that in view of the resurgence of the disease of rinderpest, which decimated millions of cattle in Africa a few years back, because of laxity in the fight against it, a project has been launched costing about 192 million dollars in respect of an operation covering a 4-year period of vaccination and 3 years of preventive and consolidation measures in 28 African countries.

The project will involve 120 million head of cattle from Senegal to Djibouti. The European Economic Community, he said, had undertaken to provide 50 million dollars towards the cost of the campaign against rinderpest. In addition, Italy has pledged to contribute 5 million dollars for the purchase of vaccines and vehicles for use in the project.

On the financial situation of the OAU the secretary general reported the failure of a large number of member states to meet their statutory financial obligations to the organization. "The problem of arrears of contribution had been raised and appeals made to defaulting states to pay up," he explained.

He said that almost every year, urgent appeals were issued to the member states to honor their financial obligations to the OAU, adding: But for the timely appeal of Comrade Mengistu Haile Mariam to his colleagues, the financial situation of the secretariat could have been disastrous.

He further said that we are grateful to the few member states who have responded to his appeal.

Onu said that out of a budget of 21,466,578 US dollars for the financial year 1982/83, only 8,241,146.82 US dollars, representing 38 percent of the budget, was realized from a budget of 23,613,236 US dollars. The cumulative arrears of the 1983/84 budget as at October 1984 stood at 23,412,957.74 US dollars. He said that out of the budget of the current financial year 1984/85 of 23,305,171 US dollars, we have received only 3,858,388.88 US dollars.

Dr Onu said that the activities of the General Secretariat at certain moments almost ground to a halt and it had been extremely difficult during the past year to pay salaries and to meet other contractual obligations.

He expressed his hope that during this session the member states will take decisions that would solve this chronic problem once and for all.

On political issues, the secretary general referred to conflicts in Chad, Western Sahara, and southern Africa, saying that they had assumed dangerous proportions.

He said that almost 20 years of unremitting agony occasioned by fratricidal war, exploded soon after the 19th summit with such ferocity as has never been known with South Africa and extra-African powers joining sides. "What had hitherto been a local contest was all of a sudden transformed into a major contest involving these powers."

Dr Onu regretted in his report the collapse of reconciliation meeting of Chadians at expert level despite the praiseworthy effort of the Government of Congo, Brazzaville. "We hope that this will not be the end as the consequences of not trying again are sound to lead to further sufferings in Chad." He called for the continuation of efforts to bring the Chadians together, saying that the fact that they came together in Brazzaville is a good beginning.

On the Western Sahara, Dr Onu reported that the efforts of the former chairman, the secretariat and the Implementation Committee could not remove the obstacle to the organization and facilitate the folding of the referendum.

"The agony of the people of Western Sahara and the consequent anxiety of the people of Africa continued during the intervening period," he said. The secretary general added that the tragedy in the Western Sahara, which seemed to be near solution expecially after the 19th summit, unfortunately reverted to "status quo ante" because of the non-implementation of resolution ANG/104 and the misconception in the interpretation of the said resolution.

On intra-African and exclusively African conflicts, Dr Onu said that they have given rise to grave concern. He said that the stalemate on the progress towards Namibia's independence has continued and the racist Pretoria regime has now formally made the withdrawal of Cuban troops from Angola a condition for the implementation of Security Council Resolution 435 (1978), a condition that enjoys the full support of Washington. "In the face of this deadlock, not only has progress towards Namibia's independence been arrested, but there is a sinister intricate network of conspiracy designed to ostensibly settle the Namibian question outside the framework of the UN plan."

Dr Onu wondered how else can one interpret the Pretoria regime's preposterous call on the South-West African People's Organization (SWAPO), to lay down its arms without the signing of a cease-fire agreement and without the withdrawal of South African troops from Angola. He added that negotiations for a four-point package agreement on the future of Namibia presented by Angola are currently underway. These negotiations involve Angola, United States of America and South Africa. "If South Africa rejects these proposals which could lead to the independence of Namibia and thus bring about lasting peace in Angola, then we should gear ourselves for a long, bitter, and hard struggle," the secretary general said.

The secretary general called on the OAU member states to consider as a matter of utmost urgency, the nature of assistance

to the Frontline States in southern Africa. He said the racist Pretoria regime in South Africa has adopted measures that seek to augment and entrench apartheid.

"Indeed by the promulgation of the new constitution, the racist leaders have transformed South Africa from institutional apartheid to constitutional apartheid," Dr Onu went on to say. He called on the OAU member states to evaluate their performance in terms of their contributions individually and collectively to the liberation struggle.

"With the weakness of the OAU so palpably patent, the Pretoria regime increased its intimidation and blackmail of the Frontline States and concluded certain agreements and accords. Other Frontline States and neigboring states are under severe pressure to conclude such agreements and accords," he said.

When the news of the Nkomati Accord broke out," it sent waves of uneasiness among member states of our organization, even though we said we did this with sympathy and understanding. On the other hand, we have hailed the "heroic resistance of Botswana and the mountain Kingdom of Lesotho to the pressures of South Africa for the signing of a non-aggression pact with the racist regime," Dr Onu said.

He further questioned whether the African states could not have prevented Nkomati Accord if they had come to the help of Mozambique when she was being strangled by South Africa and continued "there was nothing that the African states can do" to help Mozambique and Angola in their current battle against the South African-backed guerillas that are trying to destabilize them.

"Lesotho has been crying out for the help from her Africa brothers and all we have done so far is to admire her courage," he said, adding that it is not too late to do something to help the Frontline States with the kind of assistance that is meaningful. He further said that what really is weakening the liberation struggle is the African states inability or reluctance to give adequate material and financial assistance to the liberation movement.

Dr Onu said that he regrets to note that no meaningful progress for peace has been recorded anywhere, whether in the Middle East, Palestine, or Lebanon in the year under review.

On Arab-African relations, the secretary general said that the 7th ordinary session of the Standing Commission was held in Tripoli in August 1984 and examined matters of common interest, such as the means to reinforce political cooperation and Afro-Arab solidarity; the promotion of trade between African and Arab countries; a preliminary study for the promotion and guarantee of African and Arab investments within the context of Afro-Arab cooperation; a joint report on the activities of the two secretariats of the OAU and the League of Arab States in the field of education, culture, and science.

The session also addressed the question of the phenomenon of drought and famine that affects a large number of countries and recommended that the item should be inscribed on all future agenda of the meetings of Afro-Arab cooperation.

A number of resolutions and recommendations were adopted by the commission and are included in the final report.

Al-Turayki Talks to Leaders
LD152038 Tripoli JANA in English 1454 GMT 15 Nov 84

[Text] Addis Ababa, Safar 22, Nov 15, JAMAHIRIYA NEWS AGENCY — Dr 'ali 'abu al-Salam al-Turayki, secretary of the People's Committee for Foreign Liaison People's Bureau held yesterday a number of contacts and talks with several African presidents in Addis Ababa. These contacts and talks dealt mainly with latest development the African Continent and Arab African cooperation witness and issues of the agenda of the 20th African Summit. [sentence as received]

The secretary of the Peoples Committee for Foreign Liaison People's Bureau, met last night with Samora Machel, president of Mozambique; Kenneth Kaunda, president of Zambia; Thomas Sankara, president of Burkina Faso; and Ahmed Kerekou, president of Benin. Dr Al-Turayki also received last night, Sam Nujoma, president of South West Africa Peoples Organization, who is taking part in the African conference. They discussed latest development of the situation in South Africa and the struggle waged by the people of Azania against the racial regime in South Africa.

Nujoma expressed appreciation of the people of Azania for the political, material, and military support provided and is still provided by the people of the Jamahiriya for the just struggle against the racial regime in South Africa. He confirmed on the need of continuing the struggle till the total liberation.

Dos Santos Meets Counterparts
MB151037 Luanda Domestic Service in Portuguese 1900 GMT 14 Nov 84

[Text] Comrade Jose Eduardo dos Santos engaged in intense diplomatic activities today outside the proceedings of the 20th OAU summit of the heads of state and government being held in Addis Ababa, capital of Ethiopia.

This morning there was a meeting of the presidents of the five Portuguese-speaking African states, namely: Jose Eduardo dos Santos from Angola, Aristides Pereira from Cape Verde, Bernardo Vieira from Guinea-Bissau, Samora Machel from Mozambique, and Manuel Pinto da Costa from Sao Tome and Principe.

The five leaders of the ex-Portuguese colonies discussed the next heads of state summit of the Portuguese-speaking African countries to be held in Sao Tome and Principe. This meeting was held to discuss the dates of the preparatory meeting and the summit itself. The presidents of Angola, Cape Verde, Guinea-Bissau, Mozambique, and Sao Tome and Principe also analyzed the situation in southern Africa.

Comrade Jose Eduardo dos Santos also held private talks with his Guinea-Bissau counterpart, Bernardo Vieira, on cooperation between the two countries. After this meeting the Angolan

president received the DPRK vice president, Kim Yong-nam, who is participating in this OAU summit as an observer, and they analyzed their countries' economic cooperation, which is at an advanced stage, and discussed the postponement of the next South-South meeting to be held in pyongyang, probably in April 1985. At the end of the morning the Angolan president received the foreign affairs ministers to the Ivory Coast and Egypt in separate audiences.

Comrade President Jose Eduardo dos Santos resumed his diplomatic activity in the evening with separate meetings with Gabonese President Omar Bongo, Nigerian President Muhammadu Bulhari, Congolese President Denis Sassou-Nguesso, Ethiopian President Mengistu Haile Mariam, Algerian President Chadli Bendjedid, and Libya's secretary of foreign liaison and head of the Libyan OAU summit delegation, 'Ali al-Turayki. In those meetings, the Angolan head of state discussed issues of common interest and analyzed the international situation with his counterparts.

Comrade President Jose Eduardo dos Santos is expected to return tomorrow, 15 November, closing day of the 20th OAU summit.

Bendjedid Meets With Leaders

LD151529 Algiers APS in English 1344 GMT 15 Nov 84

[Text] Addis Ababa, Nov 15 (APS) — President Chadli Bendjedid confered this morning in Addis Ababa with Congolese President Denis Sassou-Nguesso. President Samora Machel of Mozambique joined in the discussion. President Chadli also had talks with President Siaka Stevens, president of Sierra Leone, and conferred today with president Joao Bernardo Vieira,

President Chadli also had talks with Ethiopian President Mengistu Haile Mariam. All the audiences took place in the presence of Dr Ahmed Taleb Ibrahimi, Politburo member and foreign affairs minister.

ADB President's Address

AB150625 Dakar PANA in English 2000 GMT 14 Nov 84

[Text] Addis Ababa, 14 Nov (PANA) — The African Development Bank (ADB) is investigating various options that would facilitate involvement in the type of emergency operations which are now needed in many of African countries.

In a statement delivered to the heads of state and government meeting in Addis Ababa, ADB President Willa Mung'omba said that alternatives which the bank was now looking into include a search for additional funds to revitalize the bank group's special relief fund created in 1973, at the peak of the 70's drought and food shortages. Mung'omba pointed out that emergency operations in the case of famine striken African countries were short-term expedients to a problem which can find a satisfactory solution only through a frontal attack on the medium and long-term causes of the food shortage situation. He added that the bank group was now promoting greater specificity in financing the agricultural sector so that financing of increased food production and marketing is given higher priority.

Mung'omba stressed that the ultimate objectives to assist drought-striken countries should be to help prevent the recurrence of famine and to strengthen the capacities of these countries to withstand their effects if and whenever they occur.

The ADB president explained that the guidelines for lending policy for 1985-87 emphasized, more than before, the need to assist poorer countries. Between 85.5 and 90.25 percent of the resources of the bank's development fund were earmarked to assist those African member countries with per capita gross national product (GNP) of below $350. Mung'omba added that the bank group has selected to channel its resources through the sectors of the economy where they are most likely to benefit the neediest people and where the impact on overall output was greatest. "Our policies also focus on the necessity to strengthen food and agricultural production and transportation as major goals towards promoting self sustained economic development," he said.

Examining the continuing economic crisis in Africa, the ADB chief said that while the growth of per capita GDP (gross domestic products) in sub-Saharan Africa average 1.3 percent in 1960 and 0.7 percent in 1970, the situation had drastically deteriorated and the annual per capita GDP was minus 4.0 percent. He said that although it was thought that with the prospect of recovery in industrial countries, the economies of African states would recover, the recovery which started in 1983 in industrialized nations and is continuing seemed to by-pass Africa.

Mung'omba explained that the deteriorating growth has led to the downward trend in Africa's world market shares, adding that the decline in exports earnings contributed to a growing current account deficit involving heavy repayment obligations due on debts previously contracted on short maturities and high interest rates. He said debt service payments for Africa have thus increased from 2.9 percent in 1973 to 25.1 percent of exports earnings in 1983. Even "if all arrears due in 1984 were paid, serving obligations would rise to 30 percent of export earnings" he said.

SDAR President Seeks Negotiations

AB152030 Dakar PANA in English 1951 GMT 15 Nov 84

[Text] Addis Ababa, 15 Nov (PANA) — "We call anew Morocco to enter into negotiations with us to put an end to the continuing war between our two countries," said the president of the Saharan Arab Democratic Republic (SADR), M. Mohamed 'Abd al-Aziz.

At a press conference held in Addis Ababa today, Mr 'Abd al-Aziz called on the Kingdom of Morocco to replace "intransigence by wisdom and the spirit of responsibility." The president of Western Sahara also called for good neighborly relations and respect between their two countries. He added that he wished that respect replaced expansionism and invasion and called for cooperation and rapprochement to replace war.

Mr 'Abd al-Aziz further explained that the Kingdom of Morocco had refused to negotiate with "an unrecognized entity," adding that "today, while the 20th African summit conference is about to end its meeting, the SADR calls on Morocco to enter into negotiations to put an end to the continuing war."

The seating of the Saharan Arab Democratic Republic in its place among the African countries is considered a natural rejection and denunciation of the Moroccan invasion of the land of the Saharan Arab Democratic Republic, the Western Sahara president said. He added that the occupation by SADR of its "natural and legitimate place beside the Organization of African Unity heads," was a commitment by Africa "to consolidate, preserve and ensure the rights of the SADR, i.e. its independence and national sovereignty."

Chadian on French-Libyan Summit

AB151410 Paris AFP in French 1149 GMT 15 Nov 84

[Text] Addis Ababa, 15 Nov (AFP) — Gouara Lassou, Chadian foreign affairs minister, has expressed hope that the meeting between French President Francois Mitterrand and Libyan President Mu'ammar al-Qadhdhafi will enable the French head of state to "firmly ask Tripoli to withdraw its troops from Chad."

"We know that Libya is preparing an attack on our positions after making sure that France has withdrawn its troops from Chad," he told AFP. "Ndjamena has always said that the Libyans will never leave Chad, and this has been confirmed," Gouara Lassou, who is representing Chad at the 20th OAU summit in Addis Ababa, said.

The meeting between the two heads of state has surprised many delegates, especially its timing. One of the delegates described it as "the counterpoint of the Libya-France withdrawal accord" and regretted that it was taking place while Colonel al-Qadhdhafi stayed away from the summit and the conference is not yet over.

Tanzania To Host Next Summit

NC151503 Cairo MENA in English 1415 GMT 15 Nov 84

[Text] Addis Ababa, Nov 15 (MENA) — The 21st summit conference of the Organization of African Unity (OAU) will be hosted by Tanzania next summer, MENA has learned. On the other hand, the second African economic summit will be held in Algiers in the first quarter of 1985 to probe the means of coping with the economic deterioration in Africa and the problems resulting from drought, MENA also learned.

'Abd al-Majid on Kaunda Statement

NC151545 Cairo MENA in Arabic 1155 GMT 15 Nov 84

[Text] Addis Ababa, 15 Nov (MENA) — Foreign Minister Dr 'Ismat 'Abd al-Majid has commented on a recent statement by Zambian President Kenneth Kaunda in which he accuses Syria and Libya of working to destroy the PLo. The foreign minister also commented on Kaunda's request for the rich Arab states to invest their money in Africa and the Third World states instead of investing it in America and Europe.

Dr 'Ismat 'Abd al-Majid said that the African president, Kennth Kaunda, whom he considers to be one of the great leaders of Africa and a symbol of the African struggle against imperialism and racism — the struggle which is aimed at liberating the African Continent — was speaking [word indistinct] from the heart when he urged the Arab states to unify their ranks.

In an exclusive statement to MENA, the foreign minister pointed out that the African president mentioned Libya and Syria and referred to their role in the attempt to destroy the PLO and increase the differences in the Palestinian organization. He said that in his statement President Kaunda was trying to urge Libya and Syria to follow the steps taken by the African confrontation states toward the African liberation movements in Namibia and South Africa since [word indistinct] the confrontation states not to interfere in the a ffairs of the African liberation movements.

Dr 'Abd al-Majid said in his statement that President Kaunda's appeal to the Arab states, with the exception of Egypt and Algeria, to the effect that they must invest their money in Africa and the Third World instead of America and Europe because by investing in America and Europe they are only adding to the wealth of the latter states — wealth which might indirectly reach Israel — is an extremely legitimate and sound appeal.

Commenting on the current 20th OAU session in Addis Ababa, Dr 'Abd al-Majid said: It is clear that the Western Sahara problem dominated the work of this session. He added: Morocco's withdrawal from the organization and Zaire's freezing of its membership in the OAU are not a solution to the problem. When things settle down and nations think over matters, the states eager to safeguard the OAU and its unity will work toward achieving the return of the two states to the organization.

Regarding Egypt's role during this session, 'Abd al-Majid said: Egypt focussed its attention on the various problems raised at the conference, particularly the problems of Chad, and the Middle East, the Palestinian question as well as the issue of Namibia. Egypt's declared stands on the Namibian issue are known, particularly regarding its independence and the strengthening of the struggle of the people of South Africa.

'Abd al-Majid added: There has been a demonstration of support for Egypt's stands on the African issues since the start of the liberation in the 1950's. This is confirmed in what the Kenyan vice president said at the conference to the effect that Egypt was one of the first African states to open its doors to the liberation movements in Kenya in order to make the world hear the views of these liberation movements on independence. Egypt received departed Kenyan leader Jomo Kenyatta who was able from Cairo, and precisely from the African league in Al-Zamalik, to make the world hear the voice of these movements' struggle.

In conclusion, 'Abd al-Majid said: Egypt has much to do in Africa both through strengthening the African struggle and through building and developing Africa. Egypt has always been eager to strengthen and safeguard the OAU and prevent its division and collapse. Egypt is eager to bolster its relations with

the African states and to contribute to solving its various economic and social problems.

Summit Resolutions Reported

AB151615 Dakar PANA in English 1544 GMT 15 Nov 84

[Text] Addis Ababa, 15 Nov (PANA) — Organization of African Unity (OAU) is to establish a reconciliation committee to help resolve the Chad conflict. This is one of the resolutions adopted at the 20th OAU summit ending in the Ethiopian capital, Addis Ababa today. The delegates to the summit described the Chad situation as "very explosive and dangerous," and resolved to establish an OAU reconciliation committee which should include Congo, neighboring states of Chad, and other members with a "positive concern for the restoration of peace and stability in the territory."

Expressing satisfaction with the departure of foreign troops from Chad, the head of states appealed to all the parties to the Chadian dispute to fully cooperate with the proposed reconciliation committee and desist from any act that will further inflame the situation.

Concerning Palestine, the summit considered that any partial agreement and separate treaty would be greatly prejudicial to the Palestinian people. The heads of state noted "with grave concern" that alliance between Israel and South Africa was aimed at intensifying acts of terrorism and genocide against the peoples of Palestine and South Africa.

The summit expressed full support to Palestine Liberation Organization (PLO) as the legitimate representative of the Palestinian people and urged the international community to exert more pressure on Israel in all fields to force the release of the Palestinian and Lebanese prisoners.

The resolution on disarmament, denuclearization, security and development in Africa, sponsored by Senegal, appealed urgently to the international community to redouble efforts to exert pressure on South Africa to give up its nuclear programme and to use its present nuclear capability for peaceful purposes.

The heads of state disapproved and vehemently condemned any country, institution or company which would cooperate with South Africa in the nuclear field. They appealed to the International Atomic Energy Agency to negotiate with South Africa with a view to obtain its permission to inspect and control the nuclear installations placed in South Africa.

A resolution on the external debts sponsored by Madagascar, invited all creditors countries to establish contacts and direct negotiations "so as to consider in a spirit of mutual benefit the debt problem of Africa."

Dealing with the internal matters of the organization, the summit urgently appealed to member states to pay their outstanding contributions to OAU budget and called upon the Secretariat to propose an austerity budget taking into consideration the economic crises facing the continent.

A special resolution made on UNESCO strongly appealed to the government of United States to reconsider its position to withdraw from this UN body. They commended UNESCO Director General A.M. M'bow for his wise leadership and courage and his dedication to the cause of international cooperation.

The summit deplored the assassination of late Indian prime minister, Indira Ghandi.

Cameroon Minister on SDAR

LD151658 Paris International Service in French 1245 GMT 15 Nov 84

[Excerpts] The 20th OAU summit is continuing in Addis Ababa. Today the heads of the delegations will work on the wording of the motions and resolutions which will be adopted either this afternoon or this evening and which will thus mark the end of this summit. Yesterday the debates were mainly centered on the economic and social challenges which must be faced at present in the most urgent way possible by most of the African states.

Passions have not yet died down with regard to the admission into the OAU of the SDAR, that is the Saharans. Listen to what the Cameroonian minister of foreign affairs, Mr Eteki Mboumoua, who is one of the most prominent members of the group of moderate states which did not support the admission of the Saharan state, had to say. He was questioned by Charles Lescaut:

[Begin recording] [Mboumoua] It disturbs us a little because it holds the interpretation of our texts up to ridicule. Cameroon, which has always accepted the principle of self-determination of the SDAR, would have liked the process for the expression of this self-determination to run its course for anyone to begin talking about an independent state of the SDAR. Their admission thus violates the charter.

[Lescaut] And yet you are sitting in the summit with the SDAR. So what has changed?

[Mboumoua] In the interest of Africa, the interest of the cohesion of our organization. I think it is serious to hold up to ridicule our rules, but it is even more serious to paralyze an organization which has many things to do. [end recording]

But is it not tantamount to Cameroon recognizing the SDAR? The reply from the minister:

[Begin Mboumoua recording] The entry of the SDAR into the OAU does not involve recognition by Cameroon of this entity as a member state. It means that for us the SDAR has yet to prove to us that it is an independent and sovereign state. All that will certainly be done outside the OAU. Personally, I hope that the working committee designed for this purpose will continue with its work. [end recording]

Statement Denounces South Africa

AB151750 Dakar PANA in English 1625 GMT 15 Nov 84

[Text] Addis Ababa, 15 Nov (PANA) — A statement on southern Africa issued in Addis Ababa today by the heads of state and government meeting of the Organization of African Unity, (OAU) rejected colonialism and racist minority domination in southern Africa.

The statement says that alterations to the form of the oppression, such as those seen recently implemented within South Africa, have the single purpose of perpetuating an entrenching minority domination.

"Africa will be satisfied with nothing less than majority rule in an independent and united Namibia, and majority rule in a United democratic and nonracial South Africa," it adds.

"The whole experience of Africa's history, and of world history confirms that only self-determination for the people of Namibia and South Africa can create for southern Africa an opportunity for peace and stability or remove the threat to international peace and security which now emanates from this area," it points out.

The statement says that Africa is committed to resisting and ultimately defeating the efforts to force African countries into any relations with racist South Africa.

"We shall resist the economic, political and military pressures which are being used by South Africa and its friends to terrorize, intimidate, and blackmail individual African countries and to reduce still further their freedom of action," it declares.

The statement further says that the contact which the circumstances forced independent states of southern Africa to maintain with South Africa cannot and should not be sued by others as an excuse for establizhing or expanding economic or political contact with the forces of racism in southern Africa.

The statement says that the OAU as a whole and all the African individual states, therefore, recognize a special responsibility to give the maximum possible support to the independent states of southern Africa as they struggle to defend their sovereignty and territorial integrity in the face of South African aggression, destabilization and subversion.

The heads of state and government of the OAU reaffirmed their full support to the liberation forces of the southern zone of the African continent. They reiterated their commitment to the struggle to secure the total isolation of the criminal apartheid regime of Pretoria and the imposition of comprehensive mandatory sanctions against it. The statement called upon the rest of world to join the African countries in this endeavor to achieve the total liberation of Africa and peace in the whole continent.

Resolution on Special Fund

AB151801 Dakar PANA in English 1637 GMT 15 Nov 84

[Text] Addis Ababa, 15 Nov (PANA) — The assembly of heads of state and government of the Organization of African Unity (OAU), meeting at its 20th session held in Addis Ababa, adopted a resolution on the establishment of special fund for Africa.

"The African heads of state and government call upon the international community and the World Bank in collaboration with donors, to initiate action establishing a special fund for Africa as a matter of urgency," the resolution reads.

The secretary general of the OAU has been requested to follow up the implementation of this resolution and report to the 21st session of the assembly of heads of state and government. Member states attending the summit also agreed to establish a special assistance fund for African countries, victims of drought and famine. The fund shall draw its resources from voluntary contributions from OAU member states as well as all kinds of gifts, donations, subsidies, or legacies granted by other countries, public or private, international bodies or otherwise, donor agencies and other individuals, on condition that these gifts from sources other than that of member states shall be in line with the objectives of the OAU and approved by the Council of Ministers.

The fund shall have the main objective of promoting self-sufficiency in food in the regions affected by drought and famine.

The resolution on inter-African economic cooperation and integration, adopted by the OAU summit, reaffirms determination and commitment to the ideals and objectives of the Lagos Plan of Action and Final Act of Lagos of collective self-reliance, in order to achieve self-sustained economic and social development.

The resolution on economic problems of Africa stipulates the holding of a summit session in 1985 to discuss economic matters. It stipulates the formulation of an emergency program for Africa comprising immediate measures in the priority economic areas and particularly in the agricultural and food sectors.

The resolution further stipulates the set up of a steering committee comprising Algeria, Ivory Coast, Tanzania, Cameroon, Zimbabwe, Senegal, and Nigeria. The steering committee will have the responsibility of preparing the basic documents for the economic summit through the Council of Ministers with the technical support of the OAU Secretariat, in close collaboration with the Secretariat of the Economic Commission for Africa, (ECA).

Declaration on 'Critical' Economy

AB151810 Dakar PANA in English 1702 GMT 15 Nov 84

[Text] Addis Ababa, 15 Nov (PANA) — The heads of state and government of the Organization of African Unity (OAU) meeting in the Ethiopian capital, Addis-Ababa, adopted today a declaration on the critical economic situation in Africa calling for priority in directing resources to the urgent needs in areas of emergency relief and recovery.

At the regional level, the declaration says that the heads of state request the secretary general of the OAU in cooperation with the ECA [Economic Commission for Africa] executive secretary and other relevant international and African inter-governmental organizations to devise all necessary measures for the promotion of sub-regional and regional cooperation in the above area.

At the international level, the declaration says that the main efforts should concentrate on alleviating externally induced con(straints which would increase African countries' capability to mobilize more resources for relief and emergency needs of the populations.

On long-term development requirements, the declaration says that the heads of state reaffirm their commitment to the measures and guidelines as spelt out in the Lagos Plan of Action and the Final Act of Lagos.

Reconciliation Committee on Chad

EA152148 Dakar PANA in English 1746 GMT 15 Nov 84

[Text] Addis Ababa, 15 Nov (PANA) — An OAU reconciliation committee on Chad made up of Congo, the neighboring countries of Chad and those preoccupied with restoring peace and stability to the country was established on Thursday in Addis Ababa after the African leaders and delegations attending the 20th summit conference had adopted a resolution to this end.

The resolution appealed to all the parties to the Chadian conflict to co-operate closely with the reconciliation committee in order to achieve a durable peace in the interest of the Chadian people. It also urged the current chairman of the OAU, President Julius Nyerere of Tanzania, to convene immediately a meeting of the reconciliation committee.

The Chad conflict was placed on the agenda of this summit which was addressed by the Chadian foreign minister on Wednesday. The two factions within the Transitional National Unity Government (GUNT) also attended the summit.

Onu Named OAU Interim Head

EA151842 DAKAR PANA in English 1754 GMT 15 Nov 84

[Text] Addis Ababa, 15 Nov (PANA) — Peter Onu has been appointed interim secretary general of the OAU until the next summit.

Nyerere Makes Closing Speech

EA152008 Dakar PANA in English 1839 GMT 15 Nov 84

[Text] Addis Ababa, 15 Nov (PANA) — Tanzanian President Julius Nyerere, the current chairman of the OAU, declared in Addis Ababa on Thursday night that the organization ended its 20th summit with a new and encouraging start towards strengthening Africa's unity.

Closing the conference, President Nyerere expressed his confidence that the African leaders consensus was from now acting to guard their unity and to consolidate that unit "through action in unity," despite attempts by enemies to raise new divisions amongst them.

During the 4-day meeting, he said, the heads of state and government demonstrated the fundamental unity of Africa. "We refused to let ourselves be divided by internal disputes in Africa, or by differences of ideological approach to political and economic questions," he observed.

Indicating that the next summit would be devoted to economic questions, he said the OAU members were considering how they could, through greater co-operation, become more effective in their own economic defence and in laying the groundwork for future progress.

The summit has decided to establish an African fund for food and emergency relief purposes and the OAU chairman has, on behalf of the OAU appealed for international support for the fund, he announced. "With the full support of all OAU members, and in particular algeria which initiated the proposal, I, as your chairman will do my best to promote this fund," President Nyerere promised.

He said the OAU has reiterated its support for the establishment of a World Bank special fund for Sub-Saharan Africa which deals with the medium and longer term needs of the continent.

He noted that drought has ravaged Africa at a time when most of the African countries were already suffering from a series of devastating economic blows coming from the structural imbalance of their economies and of the world economy.

The world recession with its high interest rates, low and sometimes negative capital transfers to the third world as well as worsening terms of trade, aggravated the situation.

Furthermore, president Nyerere stressed that the dedication and unity which was displayed at the 20th summit must be reflected in practical support of the OAU.

He therefore appealed to all members to give some priority to their commitments to the OAU and the liberation committee so that they pay current subscriptions promptly and pay off their respective arrears.

He said a very stgrong consensus emerged on southern Africa and on the need for African states to act in unity in confronting the present situation.

Despite the severe economic problems all faced, the newly-elected chairman was hopeful the African countries have made genuine commitments to give greater support to the Frontline States and Lesotho.

He said those countries, in addition to commonplace economic constraints, had to counter South African military and economic aggression.

The 20th summit was marked by serious discussion, designed to contribute towards a solution to the problems which bedevil Africa, the OAU chairman recalled.

Throughout, he added, there has been a recognition that the African leaders were committed to the freedom and development of Africa, and that they were responsible to their people for the promotion of those ends on the principles of self-reliance.

However, President Nyerere, without mentioning the names of Morocco and Zaire, regretted that two of the OAU members decided that they could not participate in the summits deliberations following admission of the SADR. "We look forward to their return to the OAU at some time in the future," he said.

Paying tribute to the former OAU chairman, Ethiopian head of state Mengistu Haile Mariam, his government and the Ethiopian people for hosting the 20th assembly, President Nyerere said: "We come to summit meetings — I think and hope from now onwards always at our headquarters — once a year."

OAU Summit Ends

EA151958 Dakar PANA in English 1909 GMT 15 Nov 84

[Text] Addis Ababa, 15 Nov (PANA) — The 20th assembly of heads of state and government of the OAU ended in the Ethiopian capital, Addis Ababa, Thursday evening. The summit was not able to elect a new secretary general after 10 rounds of balloting and decided to reappoint Dr Peter Onu as interim secretary general of the organization for 1 more year until the 21st summit in 1985.

PANA Comments on Summit Success

AB152052 Dakar PANA in English 2040 GMT 15 Nov 84

[Text] Dakar, 15 Nov (PANA) — The 20th assembly of heads of state and government of the Organization of African Unity (OAU) survived. One would have said that the summit was a 100 percent success but for the inability to elect a new secretary general for the organization. After ten rounds of balloting, neither the Malian, Alioune Blondin Beye, nor the Gabonese, Paul Okoumba d'Okwatsengue, was able to obtain the two thirds majority of votes required for a successor to Mr Edem Kodjo, who ended his mandate last year. Dr Peter Onu will therefore serve another one year term as interim secretary general until the 21st summit in 1985.

Those who do not think that Africa has the virtues of understanding and peace discovered the truth: They were wrong. Unity was preserved, if not consolidated, even if Africa was compelled by circumstances to see Morocco leave the Organization of African Unity. Unity was preserved because reason in the end overcame passion.

The 20th summit of the organization proved to the world the tremendous faculty of Africans to come together at the opportune moment to surmount the most difficult obstacle when they are least expected to do so. Attributing failure would have been an injustice to the heads of state and delegations who for five days in Africa Hall (Addis Ababa) endeavoured to address themselves to pressing issues and avoid those of secondary importance. They have gone beyond preserving African unity taking into consideration the aspirations of their people.

Certainly, unity must be preserved in order to venture into the future. It is, however, true that issues that could have led to desintegration were many and required immediate solution. In this respect, the success of the African leaders can be attributed to the fact that they preferred to "open the files" on the long standing economic situation facing Africa.

The shadow of the Lagos Plan of Action appeared once more at the summit on Wednesday during the discussion on economic issues. The document on this subject was the most comprehensive ever prepared with regard to the realization of economic integration and the attainment of food self-sufficiency in Africa. Economic integration and food self-sufficiency had however not been negleted. What happened was that other issues had prevented Africa since 1990 from devoting attention to the implementation of the Lagos Plan of Action.

The economic summit schedule for 1985 will enable African countries to investigate their ardent desire to work collectively towards overcoming their economic problems and finding solutions to their food problem. Many proposals were made to this end. These include the establishment of a special fund within the World Bank, and the creation of a special fund on drought and desertification control to which end Libya and Algeria have contributed 10 million dollars apiece.

African leaders have finally understood that nobody can help African out of her problems except Africa herself. Political blackmail by the "haves" have therefore been given the lie. But the "have nots" must go a step further for after attaining 20 years, the age of manhood, the OAU and African hav finally decided to carry their destiny in their own hands.

LIBYA

Al-Qadhdhafi, France's Mitterrand Meet in Greece

Tripoli Views French Policy

LD151747 Tripoli Domestic Service in Arabic 1330 GMT 15 Nov 84

[Text] A meeting will be held today between the brother leader of the revolution and French President Francois Mitterrand on the Greek island of Crete with the attendance of Greek Prime Minister Andreas Papandreou.

Meanwhile, French External Relations Minister Claude Cheysson stressed the importance of his country's relations with the Jamahiriyah and the need for continuous contacts between them. Cheysson, who was talking yesterday to the French Cabinet, said that the Jamahiriyah is an important country and is playing a distinguished role in the region. Concerning the French minister's statement, we present the following report:

The relations between the Jamahiriyah and France have had a special character since the beginning of the Great 1 September Revolution 15 years ago. Relations at the beginning relied on the outstanding stance adopted by France toward the Arab-Zionist conflict after the June 1967 war. This differed with that of the rest of West Europe, which was completely biased in favor of the Zionist entity. The Arabs showed special appreciation for French President Charles de Gaulle, who had also previously shown great wisdom because of his stance toward the Algerian revolution and the independence of the Algerian people.

Until the mid-seventies, the economic relations between France and the Jamahiriyah were clearly prosperous for both markets through the volume of contracts between them. But the sensitivity of the issue of Chad for the Jamahiriyah, a country neighboring Chad and closely tied to it historically and culturally, on the one hand, and on the other hand, the political stand of the French Government under Giscard d'Estaing toward the African Continent, specially toward Chad, pushed relations between the two countries to an unprecedented level.

Though the African countries concerned with French policies welcomed D'Estaing's defeat in the 1980 French elections and the arrival of the Socialists, headed by Francois Mitterrand, whose election platform provided for a redefinition of French policies in Africa in the light of current variables and post-colonial realities, French policy toward Chad during the past 4 years did not change to a great extent. It was even characterized by a kind of sharpness during the escalation of the internal conflict between the opposing sides in Chad. But this policy was fruitless because of French attempts to ignore the distinguished and important role that the Jamahiriyah plays in the region owing to its position, principles, and the humanitarian aims it tries to fulfil in the interest of the African Continent and the people of Chad. It appears that the government of President Mitterrand has realized the futility of this policy. Therefore, contacts with the Jamahiriyah have intensified. This is what was expressed and stressed by Claude Cheysson in his statement yesterday. The French minister has visited the Jamahiriyah on several occasions. These contacts bore results with the well-known Libyan-French agreement on Chad, which observers considered an important step toward ending the tragedy of the people of Chad. The agreement was also welcomed by various African and international circles, except, naturally, the American Government, which tried to cast doubt on its credibility, an attitude that stems from its interference in the affairs of the African Continent and its peoples, who have never received anything from the United States except agony, suffering, and interference.

According to a number of observers, Mr Cheysson's statement does not only constitute a recognition of the importance of the role of the Jamahiriyah in the region, but it also agrees with the historical and geographical realities that govern to a great extent the political developments and reactions in this region.

Qadhdhafi Returns From Talks

LD160055 Tripoli Voice of Greater Arab Homeland in Arabic 0015 GMT 16 Nov 84

[Text] The brother leader of the revolution last night returned to (al-Bayan al-Awil) after visiting Greece. During his visit, the brother leader conferred with French President Francois Mitterrand and Mr Andreas Papandreou, the Greek prime minister. The meeting dealt with the current international situation and peace in the Mediterranean.

Athens Reportage on Meeting

For Athens media reportage on the 15 November meeting between Colonel Mu'ammar al-Qadhdhafi, French President Francois Mitterrand, and Greek Prime Minister Andreas Papandreou in Elounda, Crete, including their discussions on Chad, see the Greece section of the 15 November Western Europe *DAILY REPORT* and subsequent issues.

JANA on U.S. Policy, Statements on Chad

LD161015 Triplo JANA in English 0920 GMT 16 Nov 84

["Facts Versus American Claims on Chad" — JANA headline]

[Text] Tripoli, 23 Safar, 16 Nov, JAMAHIRIYAH NEWS AGENCY — Once more the American Government used all its malicious propaganda and false information machines to [word indistinct] the face of the process of returning peace and stability to Chad, as it always did each time this government was unable to take advantage of any international developments for itself and its monopolist accomplices, even if that was on the account of the concerned in these circumstances.

In this case, it was the Chadian peoples, Jamahiriyah's neighbour, which for more than 20 years had suffered from civil war. In a desperate attempt and pathetic efforts, the U.S. foreign ministry once more raised doubts on the credibility of the Libyan-French recent agreement signed in Tripoli on 17th September which came as a truthful desire to secure practical and logical conditions for a national reconciliation in Chad. It is no secret

that the U.S. Government does not care, in any case, about the sufferings of the Chadian people, politically or economically.

It publicly resisted the call for the return of stability to Chad. Events in this country indicate that the ruling circles in Washington have always tried to internationalize any internal crisis and fabricate excuses to interfere, or even invade, using military force, so it continually acts to escalate the internal conflict in Chad and convert it to a dangerous spot in world tension.

Under this scope the statements made by the U.S. foreign ministry spokesman Comes, and which were denied on the same day in the U.N. General Assembly by the deputy French Foreign Minister Jean Michael Bailie, who said that, his country does not take into consideration (guesses) in what concerns the withdrawal of the Libyan support elements to the Chadian National Unity Government, but it takes confirmations and solid proofs.

The U.S. Government, which uses all its diabolic means to spread its influence to enable its monopolist firms and their agents to manipulate situations and profit from them, naturally does not feel any comfort to the elimination of all tension spots in the world, especially if that was achieved by the efforts of a country such as Jamahiriyah, which stands firmly and steadily in the face of the American plots in a very vital area, where the United States wants to spread its influence and make its move in its orbit, this is being the Arab region and Africa.

The Chadian people sense, through their struggle experience and their past and current history, the nature of the relations with Libya which binds it by the long mutual struggle against the foreign colonialist.

Also it realises the fact behind the crying of the American colonialist and the crocodile tears it sheds today shamelessly.

MOROCCO

Hassan Gets Parliament Support for OAU Withdrawal

LD160045 Rabat Domestic Service in Arabic 1600 GMT 15 Nov 84

[Excerpts] King Hassan II received this afternoon, at the Fes Royal Palace, the members of the Parliament headed by the Speaker Mr Ahmed Osman, who made a speech in which he said:

[Begin Osman recording] Your Majesty, the members of Parliament, who are honored today to be in Your Majesty's presence, are happy to express their loyalty to your throne. Your Majesty, we appreciate and respect the great development hopes that you have for your people, and the hopes which you have for your nation for more advancement and prosperity. Therefore we consider Your Majesty's decision that Morocco withdraw from the OAU as a firm answer which represents your will and your people's will to stand firmly against deviation and to combat unrelentlessly any illegality, and to preserve at any cost the territorial integrity of your kingdom and the civilization of your people. [end recording]

His Majesty made the following speech:

[Begin Hassan recording] God be praised, and peace and prayers for our master the prophet. Gentlemen, it has become a tradition now to receive the delegation of Parliament [words indistinct]. You were elected during an extraordinary internal and external circumstances.

Gentlemen, in foreign policy we will face circumstances that will demand coolness, patience, and determination, and which will demand both flexibility and steadfastness at the same time. I am sure that we will find in the legislative instituion, which you represent today, the faithful adviser and the good counsel [words indistinct].

We will concentrate on studying the budget, which will be submitted to you as soon as possible. I ask you to go through it in the Parliament together so that we will be able to know accurately the choices of our people through the views and proposals of the political parties represented in the Parliament, and so that we will be able to continue the budget, which it would be best if you ratify in the best possible manner. [end recording]

SUDAN

Numayri Interviewed on Islam, Drought Impact

JN151835 Khartoum SUNA in English 1745 GMT 15 Nov 84

[Text] Khartoum, Safar 21, Nov 15 (SUNA) Following a 3-hour interview with President Ja'far M. Numayri, the deputy editor of the London-based *ARABIA REVIEW* Fahmi al-Hawaydi pointed out in a press statement that he had discussed with President Numayri a number of issues including Sudan's Islamic orientation and economic difficulties.

During this interview President Numayri confirmed the authentic Islamic identity of Sudanese people, indicating that Sudan's Islamic orientation is a fulfilment of massed aspirations and constitutes one of the revolution's options since its birth on May 25, Al-Huwaydi said.

Regarding economic difficulties including drought impact on the national economy, Numayri said that appropriate arrangements had been taken to face the situation.

Despite the considerable influx of refugees into Sudan and the severe drought affecting a number of our regions, we did not ask for foreign assistance, nevertheless we welcome the efforts of those who want to help us to surmount these difficulties.

It is worth mentioning that the interview was attended by president's press advisor Muhammad Mahjub.

Egypt's 'Abd al-Majid Statement in Khartoum

JN152011 Khartoum SUNA in Arabic 1735 GMT 15 Nov 84

[Text] Khartoum, 15 Nov (SUNA) — Egyptian Foreign Minister 'Ismat 'Abd al-Majid made a stopover at Khartoum Airport this afternoon en route to Cairo from Addis Ababa, after participat-

ing in the African summit conference. In a press statement, he said that the conference discussed the Chadian problem, the situation in the (?African) south, and Namibia.

He stressed that the Western Sahara problem did not threaten the organization's entity and expressed regret over Morocco's withdrawal from the conference and Zaire's nonparticipation in the organization's work. In this regard, his excellency expressed the hope that this will not affect the organisation.

He pointed out that the organization is important to the African countries concerned with supporting the organization and finding peaceful ways for solving their problems without resorting to violence.

Dr 'Ismat 'Abd al-Majid added that the organization fulfilled its duty toward the Chadian problem, pointing out that the position taken by Hissein Habre's government is legitimate, legal, and sound.

He also explained that the organization supports the Congolese president's call for reconciliation between the brothers in Chad. He announced that a meeting between the Congolese president and Egyptian President Husni Mubarak will take place in Cairo tomorrow morning during the former's stopover in Cairo.

Concerning the economic field, the minister explained that the conference has decided to set up a fund to extend assistance to the African countries that are suffering from drought. The Egyptian foreign minister was received by 'Abbas Musa, minister of state at the Foreign Ministry; the Egyptian charge d'affaires in Khartoum; and senior Foreign Ministry officials.

'Abbas Musa Receives Visiting Soviet Delegation

JN151737 Khartoum SUNA in Arabic 1430 GMT 15 Nov 84

[Text] Khartoum, 15 Nov (SUNA) — 'Abbas Musa, minister of state at the Foreign Ministry, this morning received the Soviet-Sudanese Friendship Society delegation that is currently visiting the country at the invitation of the Sudanese-Soviet Friendship Society. The Soviet ambassador in Khartoum attended the meeting.

His excellency the minister explained to the delegation Sudan's firm principles in its foreign relations, principles that form a cornerstone in Sudan's foreign policy; a policy based on noninterference in the domestic affairs of other countries, not allowing other countries to interfere in Sudan's domestic affairs, maintaining a good neighbor policy, solving disputes through peaceful means, seeking a just and lasting world peace, and setting up strong relations with the world's various countries regardless of their social and political systems.

The chairman of the Soviet-Sudanese Friendship Society talked about the bases, goals, and principles of Soviet foreign policy, and said that the two countries' foreign policies are identical regarding their principles and goals. He also expressed gratitude for the warm reception he and his delegation were accorded by Sudanese officials, a fact that shows concern for relations between the two countries.

Delegation Meets SSU Leader

EA160341 Omdurman Domestic Service in Arabic 1930 GMT 14 Nov 84

[Text] Mr Muhammad 'Abd al-Qadir 'Umar, secretary general of the Sudanese Socialist Union, this morning met with a Soviet friendship delegation currently visiting the country. His excellency welcomed the visiting delegation and outlined Sudan's internal and external policy. He explained that Sudan's policy aims at consolidating peace, harmony, and cooperation among the peoples of the world and that Sudan's revolution, which calls for socialism, democracy, and the building of a modern Sudan, has faced many challenges, like all revolutions in the world. But the revolution, through its credibility and support of the people for the leader, has managed to overcome those challenges.

His excellency added that the Sudanese people are building their homeland in keeping with their traditions and heritage and that they are striving to be active members of the international community. They have always endeavored to respect international and regional charters, to achieve a just peace in the world, and to confirm the Palestinian people's right to restore their legitimate rights. They strongly condemn the policy of minority governments in Namibia and South Africa, he said.

The secretary general expressed his hope that Soviet-Sudanese relations will be able to return to normal in the interest of the two friendly peoples.

The leader of the delegation praised Sudan's wise policy based on the consolidation of peace among peoples.

SPLA Reports Capturing Daga Post 14 Nov

EA151428 (Clandestine) Radio of the Sudanese People's Liberation Army in English 1300 GMT 15 Nov 84

[Text] This is Radio SPLA [Sudanese People's Liberation Army]. We interrupt our program to announce the latest development in the current war in Sudan. We have received the following news from SPLA forces in the field: On the morning of 14 November 1984, SPLA forces, under the command of Lieutenant Colonel Francis (Owol Macheng) attacked and overran Daga Post in eastern upper Nile. All the government troops, numbering two platoons at the post, have been killed. The SPLA have occupied and are now in full control of Daga Post.

SPLA Radio: Towns Empty After Army Killings

EA152307 (Clandestine) Radio of the Sudanese People's Liberation Army in English 1330 GMT 15 Nov 84

[Text] Reports reaching radio SPLA from our reporter accompanying the SPLA in Bahr al-Ghazal and upper Nile say that after the killing of citizens recently in Tiep area, Bahr al-Ghazal, by the Sudanese Army, a new trend has occurred in towns. Citizens are abandoning towns for the bush to safeguard their lives.

TUNISIA

Bourguiba Health Improving; Receives Mzali

LD151422 Tunis Domestic Service in Arabic 1200 GMT 15 Nov 84

[Text] The Presidency today issued the following statement: The president' health is continuously improving. He left his bed several times. The Supreme Combatant this morning received Mr Mohamed Mzali, the prime minister and minister of interior, who informed him about the agenda of the Cabinet.

ETHIOPIA

Mengistu Meets With Visiting Heads of State

EA160614 Addis Ababa in Amharic to Neighboring Countries 1600 GMT 15 Nov 84

[Text] Comrade Mengistu Haile Mariam, secretary general of the WPE Central Committee, PMAC chairman, and commander in chief of the Revolutionary Armed Forces, yesterday exchanged views with leaders who were attending the 20th OAU leaders summit. At the special office in Africa Hall, the comrade chairman exchanged views with President Omar Bongo of Gabon, President Aristides Pereira of Cape Verde, President Joao Bernardo Vieira of Guinea-Bissau, President Thomas Sankara of Burkina Faso, and President Samora Machel of Mozambique.

Comrade Mengistu Haile Mariam also held talks with Vice President Mwai Kibaki of Kenya, Egyptian Foreign Minister Dr Ismat 'Abd al-Majid, and Djibouti Minister of Industry Mr Ahmed Fahmy.

Comrade Mengistu Haile Mariam's talks with leaders and other participants of the summit in the morning and afternoon centered on the 20th OAU leaders summit and on socialist Ethiopia's friendship and relations with the countries of these leaders and representatives.

Meets Other Leaders

EA160620 Addis Ababa Domestic Service in Amharic 1700 GMT 15 Nov 84

[Text] Comrade Mengistu Haile Mariam, secretary general of the WPE Central Committee, PMAC chairman, and commander in chief of the Revolutionary Armed Forces, today exchanged views with President Chadli Bendjedid of Algeria, President Eduardo dos Santos of Angola, and Comrade Sam Nujoma, the SWAPO leader.

Comrade Mengistu Haile Mariam held talks with the two presidents on the 20th OAU summit and on the relations and friendship linking socialist Ethiopia and their respective countries. His talks with the SWAPO leader centered on the summit and the independence struggle being waged in southern africa.

During the occasion, the presidents and the SWAPO leader praised the efforts made by our comrade revolutionary leader for the successful convening of the 20th summit.

Present during the occasion was Comrade Goshu Wolde, WPE Central Committee member and foreign minister.

Egyptian Foreign Minister Comments on Relations

EA160640 Addis Ababa Domestic Service in Amharic 1700 GMT 15 Nov 84

[Text] Mr Ismat 'Abd al-Majid, the Egyptian foreign minister, returned home this afternoon. In a statement before leaving, the minister said that Ethiopia and Egypt have long-standing historical relations and many common ties. He said during his stay in Ethiopia that he had been able to reach a clear understanding that these relations still existed today.

He added that Comrade Mengistu Haile Mariam's contribution to the strength of the OAU is highly regarded. In conclusion, Dr Ismat expressed confidence that Ethiopia will reach an advanced stage of development under the leadership of Comrade Mengistu Haile Mariam.

SOMALIA

Samantar Hosts Dinner for U.S. General

EA151415 Mogadishu Domestic Service in Somali 0450 GMT 15 Nov 84

[Excerpts] The Somali Democratic Republic [SDR] first vice president and defense minister, Challe Lieutenant General Ali Samantar, last night hosted a dinner for the visiting commander of the U.S. Central Command for the security and peace of the Indian Ocean, Red Sea, Middle East, and the countries bordering those seas, General Kingston, who arrived in the SDR yesterday for a 2-day official visit to Somalia.

In a brief statement, Challe Samantar spoke of the good relations between the SDR and the United States. He said the SDR Armed Forces have a direct link with the central command of the U.S. forces in the region and the two forces had continuous bilateral working relations. General Kingston, speaking on the occasion, said that he is delighted to visit Somalia with his delegation. He added that their visit will further strengthen relations between the SDR and the United States, particularly in the fields of military ties and cooperation.

General Received by President

EA151519 Mogadishu Domestic Service in Somali 1115 GMT 15 Nov 84

[Excerpts] Somali President Challe Mohammed Siad Barre today at the presidency received the commander of the U.S. Forces Central Command, General Robert Kingston, and his delegation, who arrived in Somalia recently. General Kingston, whose Central Command headquarters is in Florida, during his courtesy call on the president raised issues concerning strengthening relations and cooperation between the Somalia Democratic Republic and the United States, particularly in the military field. General Kingston expressed his satisfaciton at the warm reception accorded him and his delegation and stated that he was highly [word indistinct] the understanding on the two countries' cooperation, including military cooperation.

The president wished the delegation a good trip and asked them to convey his greetings to the American President and people. Present during the ceremony were the Somalia Democratic Republic first vice president and defense minister, Lieutenant General Mohammed Ali Samantar, the acting U.S. ambassador, and other officials.

The delegation led by Gen Robert Kingston, commander of the U.S. Central Command Forces in the Indian Ocean, the Red Sea, and the Middle East, left Mogadishu this afternoon at the end of their 2-day visit to Somalia.

Delegation Leaves for Romanian Party Congress

EA160226 Mogadishu Domestic Service in Somali 1115 GMT 15 Nov 84

[Excerpt] Challe Brigadier General Suleiman Abdulle, member of the Political Committee of the SRSP Central Committee and minister of internal affairs, left at the head of a delegation for an official visit to Romania last night at the invitation of the Romanian Government. Speaking to reporters in the airport's VIP lounge, Challe Ahmed Suleiman Abdulle said he will participate in the 13th Congress of the Communist Party of Romania and will also convey a message from President Mohamed Siad Barre to the president of the Socialist Republic of Romania, Challe Nicolae Ceausescu.

Responding to a question on the level of bilateral cooperation, Challe Brig Gen Ahmed Suleiman Abdulle said since the historic meeting between the leaders of the two countries, Challe Siad and Challe Ceausescu, economic, political, and social cooperation between Somalia and Romania has intensified. Challe Brig Gen Ahmed Suleiman Abdulle said that joint economic projects include agricultural, livestock, fisheries, and industrial projects. He said that, by the end of this year, (?research) on these projects will be completed and the two sides will start implementing them.

UGANDA

Opposition Claims DPRK Troops Arrive in Uganda

AB151355 Paris AFP in English 1337 GMT 15 Nov 84

[Text] Nairobi, Nov 15 (AFP) — Over 200 North Korean troops arrived by air in Uganda on Tuesday to help the East African country's government fight armed opposition groups, the National Resistance Movement (NRM), one of the main insurgent groups, said here today in a statement. The units were the first of several expected to arrive from North Korea to fight alongside government troops in the four-year-old war with the National Resistance Army (NRA) — the NRM's military wing — the statement said, quoting eye-witness reports.

The statement, which referred to the troops as "mercenaries," said that North Korean Army personnel had been directly involved in fighting with the NRA since 1982 and had suffered serious casualties. One of the Korean dead was the troops' deputy commander in Uganda, Lieutenant-Colonel Pak, who was killed by NRA soldiers in 1982 in Luwero, north of Kampala, the statement said.

The sending of the troops was in response to trips by several high-powered Ugandan delegations to North Korea, including one by President Milton Obote, the statement said. Ugandan Vice-President and Defence Minister Paulo Muwanga and Prime Minister Otema Alimadi have also paid visits to North Korea since the beginning of this year, it added.

CHAD

Habre Reacts to Amnesty International Charges

LD152333 Paris International Service in French 2115 GMT 15 Nov 84

[Text] In a statement to Radio France Internationale, Hissein Habre has spoken about the war in the south of Chad. Amnesty International recently accused the government forces of commiting atrocities there, accusations to which the Chadian president responds:

[Begin Habre recording] A war necessarily results in losses, damage, suffering. This said, the accusations of atrocities, of arbitrariness, of massacres — these are gratuitous statements, unacceptable ones. These are not our methods, and we are doing all we can to avoid useless losses.

Of course, in this situation people who have been arrested are in prison for their complicity with warmongers. They will remain in prison; they will appear in court; they will be tried according to the rules. Chad is being attacked [words indistinct] war. Chad shoulders its responsibilities. You cannot ask us to sit back in the face of aggression and subversion. [end recording]

Foreign Minister on Relations With Libya, CAR

AB151200 Libreville Africa No.1 in French 0630 GMT 15 Nov 84

[Text] Outside the deliberations of the OAU summit, Hyacinthe Mbalogo, one of our special correspondents in Addia Ababa, met Gouara Lassou, Chadian minister of Foreign Affairs. He first of all asked him if Chad had made any proposals to Libya on the Aozou Strip.

[Begin recording] [Lassou] We have not made any proposals to Libya on the Aozou Strip. The Aozou Strip is Chadian land, and it is not negotiable. Of course, we have told Libya that the Chadian people have no hatred for the Libyans and that the only desire of the Chadian people is to live in peace with the brotherly people of Libya. We also told them that if Libya would like to sign a cooperation aggreement or a nonaggression treaty with the Republic of Chad, we are ready to do so immediately. But the Aozou Strip is not subject to negotiations.

[Mbalogo] Specifically, Mr Minister, Libya seems to have refused this demand you made to it before the OAU. Now, to recover the Aozou Strip, what solution do you now envisage?

[Lassou] As you know, there is a Chad dossier entrusted to the OAU through a committee created in Libreville. This committee is presided over by President Bongo. This dossier is still of current interest. We brought up this Chadian problem before the UN Security Council. The UN Security Council referred this dossier to that committee of the OAU which is still valid. This committee should continue to work to bring Chad and Libya together to settle their dispute peacefully, as provided for in the OAU charter.

[Mbalogo] Specifically concerning peace in Chad, Mr Minister, a preparatory meeting for a rountable conference of national reconciliation in Chad was recently held in Brazzaville. Apparently movements opposed to your government blame you for the failure of this meeting.

[Lassou] As you know, when one is in opposition, one is only too eager to say anything at all. We are a government, a responsible government which wants peace, a just and lasting peace. We seek to make peace with our brother without trying to humiliate a group or an individual. That is why for a long time, we have always believed that the only way to bring about peace in Chad is to be able to bring Chadians together and discuss their problems, and find solutions to their differences.

[Mbalogo] And what is the solution you have for the moment?

[Lassou] But, right now we are governing Chad. There are others who are opposed to us; it is up to them to tell us what they blame us for.

[Mbalogo] Mr Minister, do you know that a few days ago, some Chadian opposition elements attacked a Central African Republic town on the border. What is your reaction to this attack?

[Lassou] Chadian opposition elements? Attacked a CAR town?

[Mbalogo] Yes!

[Lassou] If they are Chadian opposition elements, then they acted without the knowledge of the Chadian Government, so I do not have any comment to make about that.

[Mbalogo] But don't you think that that can have some repercussions on relations between the CAR and Chad?

[Lassou] The CAR has a government and Chad has its government. The two governments have very cordial relations. I don't see why if some bandits attack a CAR village that should cause a clash between two countries and two governments that have such cordial relations. We did not send these bandits to cause trouble in the CAR. I don't see why the CAR should blame us for that. It is up to the CAR to take the necessary measures to ensure security on its borders just as we are seeking to ensure the internal security of our country. [end recording]

Nonaggression Pact With Libya Proposed

AB151330 Ndjamena Domestic Service in French 1845 GMT 14 Nov 84

[Station commentary]

[Text] Chad — faithful to its policy and its firm desire for peace with all states — has once again demonstrated its constancy by calling on Libya to conclude a nonaggression pact with it. It was our minister of foreign affairs and cooperation, who is leading the Chadian delegation in Addis Ababa, who brought this news to the knowledge of African public opinion.

This is not the first time this peaceful policy and attitude have been demonstrated to Tripoli. Barely 4 months after the FAN's accession to power, head of state Hissein Habre had sent a mission to Tripoli to start a dialogue in order to ensure a peaceful settlement of the differences between the two countries. It will be recalled that this mission did not achieve the expected results because Libya had turned Chad's proposals to its own ends — its annexationist and hegemonic ends. By repeating this proposal, Chad again wants to [words indistinct] assure Al-Qadhdhafi that it only desires peace with all countries.

It is important to note that Chad's proposal for a nonaggression pact with Libya is not to the liking of those who are responsible for the war in Chad.

GUNT Proposes 'Continued Dialogue'

LD152327 Paris International Service in French
2115 GMT 15 Nov 84

[Excerpt] The Chadian opposition approves of the private meeting between Mitterrand and Al-Qadhdhafi. This is the point of view of the Democratic Revolutionary Council, one of the components of Goukouni Oueddei's GUNT [Transitional National Union Government]. According to its spokesman Thiam Tidjani, dialogue between Chadians must continue. In this context he suggests another meeting in Brazzaville. Thiam Tidjani:

[Begin Tidjani recording] A meeting is a very good thing. As you know, all problems, however acute they may be, can only be solved through dialogue, and nothing but dialogue. All dialogue (?concerning Chad) must be by Chadians. Of course, the assistance of France and Libya is necessary, is a very good thing. We began a process of dialogue among Chadians recently in Brazzaville. We think that a second meeting is necessary, so that we can [word indistinct] the difficulties that occurred at this first meeting. [end recording]

Moreover, Congo says it is ready to organize a second preparatory meeting on peace in Chad, especially as it does not consider that the first was a failure. In Addis Ababa, President Denis Sassou-Nguesso told this to (Charles Lescaut):

[Begin recording] [Sassou-nguesso] We do not think it was a failure, because we belive that the problems of Chad are very complex. We recently tried to make our country's contribution to our Chadian brothers. Our feeling is that the fact that we succeeded in Brazzaville in meeting over 160 Chadian officials of all leanings and all opinions, the fact that we even put them up in the same hotel, that we got the brother enemies to be friendly in the same restaurants, the same buses for 10 days, and the fact that there was debate — a 10-day debate at which a list of basic questions was drawn up on the deep-rooted cause of the Chadian drama — shows that this was not a waste of time [words indistinct].

[Lescaut] Are you going to continue in the same way?

[Sassou-Nguesso] We have let it be known that our country is still available. Of course, we must look for ways that allow us to go forward. It would be of no interest to call a meeting to do the same thing over again. We do not think it is impossible to work, to make progress, because we believe that only a negotiated solution can allow us to find the way (?toward progress). [end recording]

ZAIRE

OAU 'Violated' Its Charter by Admitting SDAR

AB151500 Kinshasa Domestic Service in French
1130 GMT 15 Nov 84

[Text] Umba Di Lutete, the state commissioner for foreign affairs and international cooperation, who led the Zairian delegation to the 20th OAU summit conference, has returned to Kinshasa in conformity with our country's decision to temporarily suspend its participation in the OAU's activities. Everybody knows the cause of Zaire's decision: it is the Saharan Democratic Arab Republic's admission into the OAU.

Replying to questions by the press, the state commissioner for foreign affairs and international cooperation said, and I quote: There is no formal provision in the OAU's charter for the suspension of a member state's activities within the organization. But, affirmed Citizen Umba Di Lutete, it is evident that when you voluntarily associate with something and you note some irregularities in it, you can suspend your participation.

He specified: This is what has been done by Zaire, which has freely and voluntarily made the decision known to all. The commissioner emphasized that the decision was made for reasons which concern only Zaire. It is a fact that Zaire made this decision not because it is opposed to the admission of any country whatsoever into the OAU, but simply because by admitting a puppet state — I am quoting State Commissioner Umba Di Lutete — the OAU has violated the spirit and letter of the charter that founded it.

If we examine more closely the spirit and letter of the OAU's charter, we will note that a dangerous and unfortunate precedent has been created by the organization. In fact, Umba Di Lutete knew what he was talking about. He knew what he was talking about because the OAU's charter stipulates that the organization consists of independent and sovereign states. The state commissioner said a dangerous precedent has been created because henceforth, any liberation movement from any African country which has some internal problems may ask to be admitted as a full member of the OAU.

In order to put a stop to the lies being told by certain Western press organs to the effect that by making this decision, Zaire was following in Morocco's footsteps, Citizen Umba Di Lutete observed that Zaire and Morocco are two independent and sovereign states and that each of them makes decisions freely and in all sovereignty. Morocco decided to officially withdraw from the OAU but there is no question of Zaire following in its footsteps. Zaire made its decision for personal and obvious reasons. Besides, concluded Umba Di Lutete, the good relations of friendship, fraternity, and bilateral cooperation existing between Morocco and Zaire will always be maintained.

Shaba Province Invaded by Armed Force

Town Seized; Troops Sent In

AB160720 Paris AFP in English 0703 GMT 16 Nov 84

[Text] Kinshasa, Nov 16 (AFP) — Armed groups invading from Tanzania took the Zairean town of Moba on Lake Tanganyika on Monday night, highly reliable sources said here late Thursday. They said the invaders held a small military camp, a hospital, a mission station staffed by Americans and Canadians, and the mission airfield.

There had reportedly been fighting, but no casualty figures were known. The sources said the authorities had initially moved troops to Moba by road from Lubumbashi, the Shaba Province capital, and Kamina, the main garrison town. Before dawn yesterday 360 paratroopers of the 31st Brigade based here had been flown to Moba (formerly Baudouinville). The sources said the invaders might be Zairean exiles. There had been no official comment here by midnight Thursday.

Mineral-rich Shaba (ex-Katanga) provides Zaire with three-quarters of its foreign exchange earnings. In mid-1978 some 4,000 former Katangan gendarmes invaded the province. French and Belgian troops intervened after the massacre of Europeans, and later an inter-African defense force was stationed there.

Reconnaissance Plane Intercepted

AB160815 Paris AFP in French 0722 GMT 16 Nov 84

[Excerpts] Kinshasa, 16 Nov (AFP) — Armed groups from Tanzania have (?penetrated into) Shaba Province where most Zairian wealth can be found, and have been occupying the small town of Moba, about 200 km south of Kalemie and 600 km northeast of Lubumbashi, since Monday, a very reliable source reported in Kinshasa yesterday.

The situation was deemed so serious that the Zairian Army first sent reinforcements by road from Lubumbashi and from Kamina (Shaba). Then on Thursday, 360 paratroopers from the 31st Brigade left Kinshasa and were scheduled to be dropped in the area. This brigade was trained by French advisers. But in accordance with Zairian-French military cooperation, it is not allowed to take part in fighting or in peace-keeping missions.

Meanwhile, the Zairian Navy, which has small armed units on Lake Tanganyika, has positioned itself on the lake behind the town, according to the same sources.

A small aircraft carrying three soldiers on a reconnaissance mission was intercepted by the armed groups that control the area, it was learned from a reliable source. These armed groups landed from Lake Tanganyika onto a small landing wharf close to the city on Monday evening. Until now no official information has been released on this development.

Ambassador Says Attackers Repelled

NC160924 Paris AFP in English 0911 GMT 16 Nov 84

[Text] Paris, Nov 16 (AFP) — Zaire's ambassador to France today confirmed that armed groups coming from Tanzania had invaded the Zairean town of Moba, on Lake Tanganyika in Shaba Province, late Monday. Ambassador Kimasi Matwiku Basaula said Zairean Government forces sent to the area, some 600 kilometers (360 miles) northeast of the provincial capital of Lubumbashi, had chased the attackers into surrounding mountains.

He added that the Army was continuing cleanup operations in the area.

The ambassador said that government forces had counted 122 dead among the invading force, which he said was made up of Zairean exiles. He added that a large number of the attackers had been wounded, while 11 local inhabitants had also been killed.

Mr Basaula said that two attackers who were captured unhurt affirmed that the operation had been launched from neighboring Tanzania "on the instigation of two envoys from Brussels," where, he said, "numerous elements of the Zairean opposition" resided.

He added that the ambassadors in Kinshasa from both Tanzania and Belgium had been summoned earlier today to the Foreign Ministry to discuss the incident.

Mr Basaula said Zairean Pesident Mobutu Sese Seko, who is currently on a private visit to southern France, would return to Kinshasa in the next few days and take "measures which will have diplomatic repercussions."

Further Incursion, Fighting

AB161120 Paris AFP in English 1112 GMT 16 Nov 84

[Excerpt] Kinshasa, Nov 16 (AFP) — Zairean Government forces have repelled an attack by armed invaders coming from Tanzania who captured the Zairean town of Moba on Lake Tanganyika late Monday, well-informed sources said here today. The sources said 360 government paratroopers and other forces sent yesterday to the town, in Shaba Province some 600 kilometers northeast of the provincial capital of Lubumbashi, had recaptured Moba and a nearby mission which had also been taken by the invaders.

(In Paris, Zaire's ambassador, Kimasi Matwiku Basaula, confirmed that Moba had been invaded from Tanzanian territory. He said the attackers were Zairean exiles seeking to "sow disorder" in Shaba before the December 5 inauguration of President Mobutu Sese Seko, in power since 1965, to a new 7-year term. The ambassador said government troops, who were continuing cleanup operations, had counted 122 invaders killed and 11 civilian dead.) The sources in Kinshasa said a Canadian missionary was among the dead.

(Mr Basaula said two captured invaders had admitted the operation was launched from Tanzania "on the instigation of two envoys from Brussels," where he said "numerous elements of the Zairean opposition" resided. He said the invaders had posed as peaceful refugees returning from Tanzania, but once inside Moba, had started shooting. He said the ambassadors in Kinshasa from both Tanzania and Belgium had been summoned today to the Foreign Ministry).

(The Zairean ambassador in Paris said President Mobutu, who is in southern France on a private visit, would return to Kinshasa in the next few days and take "measures which will have diplomatic repercussions." Also in Paris, the New Congolese National Movement, an exiled opposition group, claim the attack had been mounted not by invaders from Tanzania but by mutineers from the Zairean Army joined by "some Zairean oppositionists within the country who took up arms against the dictator Mobutu)."

The sources in Kinshasa said the Canadian missionary's private plane was commandered by the army at Lubumbashi and he was forced to fly to Moba. On landing at the mission airport, the plane was taken by rebels and the missionary, whose identify was not immediately known, was killed, the sources said. Two army intelligence officers riding in the plane were captured by the insurgents, they said.

Highly reliable sources said in Kinshasa late yesterday that the rebel force had captured a small military camp and a hospital in addtion to the mission. There was no immediate information on the fate of other foreigners stationed at the mission, which religious sources here said employed 12 Belgians, three French nationals and a West German.

Executive Council Communique

AB161155 Kinshasa Domestic Service in French
1130 GMT 16 Nov 84

[Communique issued by Executive Council after meeting in Kinshasa on 16 November and read by Sakombi Inongo, State Commissioner for Information, Mobilization, Propaganda and Political Action — live]

[Text] Militants of the MPR, Citizen Kengo wa Dondo, member of the Central Committee and the Political Bureau, and first state commissioner, today Friday, 16 November 1984, presided over the ordinary weekly meeting of the Executive Council with only one item on its agenda, the serious situation in Moba zone, in the Shaba.

On the night of 12-13 November, from 0200 to 0300, armed intruders came from Tanzania across Lake Tanganyika and occupied the center of Moba zone. Gunshots were fired in all directions killing a dozen persons among the civilian population. Informed of the serious situation in the region, the first state commissioner got in direct telephone communication with the MPR founding chairman and president of the republic, Marshal Mobutu Sese Seko, who is now abroad for health reasons.

Marshal Mobutu, supreme commander of the Zairian Armed Forces [FAZ], immediately gave precise intructions to the FAZ. In this connection, elements of the 13th Brigade of the Naval Forces based at Kalelie set off toward Lake Tnaganyika to Moba zone, and on 15 November they joined the elements of the 31st Airborne Brigade that came from Kinshasa and were dropped over Moba the same day.

In less than 24 hours, the zone of Moba was liberated and the enemy from Tanzania was routed. In fact, the fighting between the elements of the FAZ and the intruders resulted in more than 100 dead and several seriously wounded in the enemy camp, and the combatants of the MPR are now continuing with mopping-up operations on the slopes and outskirts of Moba. Two of the intruders have been arrested and taken to Kalemie for interrogation. Very serious and important revelations have been made by the two prisoners.

The Executive Council wishes to inform national and international public opinion that a few weeks ago, two emissaries from Belgium took up residence in Tanzania to prepare this incursion. The objectives of the organizers of this incursion were first of all to disturb the public order before the constitutional swearing in of the founding chairman of the MPR and president of the republic, Marshal Mobutu Sese Seko, as well as to disturb the public order before the official visit to Zaire by French President Francois Mitterrand and his wife 8-10 December. The incursion was also aimed at compromising the summit conference of French and African heads of state to be held next month in Bujumbura in Burundi; finally it was aimed at proving to international public opinion that an opposition exists in Zaire.

Party militants, the Executive Council wishes to inform you that since two countries are implicated in this serious affair, the head of state Marshal Mobutu Sese Seko, who will return home next week, will summon the leading organs of the party in order to draw the diplomatic conclusions of this very serious and dramatic affair.

The zone of Moba has already been totally liberated by the FAZ and the military authorities appeal to the civilian population to return to their homes and to attend to their normal occupations. A medical team of the FAZ from Lubumbashi is on the spot in Moba to care for the wounded.

The Executive Council appeals to the MPR militants to remain calm because the FAZ, under the leadership of their supreme commander Marshal Mobutu Sese Seko, will always defend the national unit and territorial integrity of the great Zaire and will ensure peace throughout the country. Party militants are asked to remain vigilant in order to protect the fruits of the revolution.

BURKINA

'New Orientation' of OAU Summit Praised

AB150710 Ouagadougou Domestic Service in French 1900 GMT 14 Nov 84

[Hubert Bazie commentary]

[Text] The 20th OAU summit, which ends in Addis Ababa tomorrow, has been marked by three major events: the effective participation of the SDAR in the summit, the appointment of Tanzanian President Julius Nyerere as chairman, and the orientation of collective thinking toward solutions to the concrete problems — socioeconomic and financial — of the continent.

With respect to the SDAR, it is the moral triumph rather than the resounding political victory that is worth underlining. Colonized for over a century by Spain, that country has fought for almost a decade against the Moroccan regime which did not succeed in enjoying for long Mauritania's complicity in its plans to dismember the former Western Sahara. The Saharan people shed their blood for their freedom. A republic was proclaimed. Most states on our continent felt that the SDAR should take up its rightful place and sit as a worthy member among other worthy members in the Africa Hall in Addis Ababa. The might of the right eventually prevailed over the right of the Moroccan royal might.

But we must understand Hassan II, the king. He was the son of a king; he was brought up among subjects, and not citizens, of his majesty; then he too became a king; he has the mentality of a king. He has a royal logic and behavior; he is the type to say, "Either you follow me or I won't follow you; either the OAU follows me or I will quit the OAU." Anachronistic as he is, he has just learned at his own expense that the OAU is not his court and that African heads of state are neither his subjects nor his courtiers. How can one ask a people waging an armed struggle to renounce the freedom for which they have agreed to die? How can one expect such people to live in submission under an imperial power, or a royal power?

Now Burkina Faso can feel proud of having deliberately chosen the side of the people, the Saharan people, and having worked resolutely toward the triumph of their right in conjunction with their friends through overt or covert initiatives by the Burkinabe president.

Free Africa belongs to the fighting people and not to a cartel of men working counter to history, regardless of their being founders of the OAU, that OAU which we think should be a Burkina OAU — that is a proud and worthy OAU, an OAU of honest men with a high sense of freedom and ready to (?work for it).

To me, this is one of the significant points of the election of one of the oldest presidents of a front-line state, of fighting Africa — or Burkinabe Africa .. namely Julius Nyerere of Tanzania, Tanzania which was once the sanctuary of those who took up arms to turn Ian Smith's Rhodesia into today's Zimbabwe. But the battle is not only on the political or military front.

We must also win economic victories against those whose philosophy and system carry the germ of exploitation and domination. We believe that it is in line with this that — happily enough — this summit has addressed its attention to the problems of the continent, namely underdevelopment, famine, the chronic drought, and the unqualified sickness which apartheid represents.

There are grounds to rejoice: The heads of state have pushed into the background their shortlived preoccupations and big talk and rear-guard fighting which have for long diverted the attention of the organization. The fact that the 20th summit has been held is in itself a victory; and the fact that the summit has taken this new orientation is a triumph.

GAMBIA

Cultural Relations Reestablished With USSR

AB152105 Dakar PANA in English 1633 GMT 15 Nov 84

[Text] Banjul, 15 Nov (GINS/PANA) — The Gambia has reestablished cultural relations with the USSR at a signing ceremony at the office of the minister of education, youth, sports, and culture today. Relations with the Soviet Union were broken off in 1980 following the Soviet Union's invasion of Afghanistan.

The two governments said that cultural cooperation between them would lead to international peace and understanding.

The Gambia Government said that it would like to see some positive moves in the dead-locked North/South dialogue, especially in the field of technology transfer from developed to developing nations.

GHANA

PNDC Secretary Leaves For Britain, FRG

AB150650 Accra Domestic Service in English 2000 GMT 14 Nov 84

[Text] The PNDC [Provisional National Defense Council] coordinating secretary has left for London on a visit at the invitation of the British Government. He will also visit West Germany at the invitation of that government.

Mr Obeng was accompanied by Mr (Apato) of the Ministry of Finance and Economic Planning. He was seen off at Kotoka International Airport by the special adviser to the PNDC, Captain Kojo Tsikata, the acting British high commissioner to Ghana, and the West German ambassador. He will be away for 2 weeks.

GDR To Supply Material for Housing Program

AB151005 Accra Domestic Service in English 2000 GMT 14 Nov 84

[Text] The German Democratic Republic is to supply a large consignment of building material to the Ghana Government

before the end of year under a protocol agreement between the two countries signed in August of this year. The materials will be used to complete the third phase of the Provisional National Defense Council, PNDC, national housing program.

This was disclosed by the secretary for works and housing, Dr Abubakar Alhassan, during a meeting with a GDR technical delegation in Accra today.

The delegation, headed by Dr (W. Schulz), a member of the academy of building in the GDR, is in the country to study areas in which the GDR Government can assist the Ghana Government in its housing program.

According to Dr Abubakar Alhassan, the Ministry of Works and Housing has set up a three-member committee under Mr S.F. Kwaku, acting chief director of research, training and manpower development of the ministry, to work with the team.

IVORY COAST

Togolese Foreign Minister on ECOWAS Summit

AB091300 Abidjan Domestic Service in French 1930 GMT 8 Nov 84

[Text] ECOWAS is an organization which needs to be reactivated during the forthcoming summit in Lome 22-23 November. Koffi Amega, the Togolese foreign minister discussed the issue this very night with the Ivorian head of state on behalf of President Eyadema.

[Begin recording] [Amega] Within the framework of general consultations between heads of state, it was decided at the level of our country to send this mission to President Houphouet-Boigny to discuss the reactivation of the sub-regional cooperation within ECOWAS. Our discussions were therefore essentially centered on the problems facing the organization.

[Unidentified reporter] Your country is hosting the next ECOWAS summit. Could you tell us more about it?

[Amega] Our country is hosting the forthcoming ECOWAS summit and the chairmanship will go to Colonel Lansana Conte, the Guinean head of state.

[Reporter] What could be expected from this summit?

[Amega] The outcome of this summit is clear. You know that our sub-region is facing very serious problems. They are internal monetary and financial problems inherent to the sub-region and problems caused by the international crisis. It is therefore reasonable to expect positive results from this meeting, especially as far as our farmers are concerned. As you know, our organization is not yet fully operational. The heads of state should therefore do everything possible to revitalize the community during the next summit. [end recording]

The Togolese minister was accompanied by Komlan Alipui, minister of economy and finance.

'Generous' West Praised for Famine Assistance

AB151215 Abidjan FRATERNITE MATIN in French 15 Nov 84 p 2

[Editor Marcellin Abougnan commentary: "Sleeping With the Eyes Open"]

[Text] When a family is bereaved, it is customary to regret the sudden loss of the beloved departed and sympathize with the parents. Any contrary attitude would be contemptible.

Similarly, when one hears a gunshot far away and ignores it, it is possible that the victim is one's close relative. Finally, when a revolution breaks out in a neighboring or remote country, it is absolutely necessary that one should take an interest in it, not in order to support it, but in order to be better prepared against its consequences.

In other words, all negligence — be it professional or political — eventually entails unpleasant consequences. And these consequences have very serious effects on posterity. Therefore, words such as "this does not concern us," "this is not our business," or "this concerns other people," should be removed from our vocabulary.

You see, the OAU was created by wise men, illustrious men who scorned ideologies in order to think only about the interests of their Africa, which is a land of dialogue. The situation has now changed; it has evolved and a new race of leaders has emerged. And their slogan, which has come into fashion, is: "Africa will win." But for about 10 years now, Africa has been unable to conquer hunger. It does not even have the means to fight against hunger. And it is dying of hunger.

But paradoxically, Africa continues to vilify the "imperialist" West to which — against all common sense — it stretches out its hand and sends out cries of distress. It is unable to overcome its misery and is surviving thanks to international charity.

But despite everything, the West is generous. It is generous despite the attacks and insults it is regularly subjected to. And tons of grain continue to arrive in the famished countries.

Would it be presumptuous to ask our compatriots to be realistic in this tormented Africa which does not know where it is going? We must be realistic and try, in dignity, to overcome hunger by giving priority to self-sufficiency in food as we did in the past.

Our compatriots must strengthen their nationalism and love their country more. They will succeed only if they consider the country's problems as their personal problems. We should be inspired by the examples of the rich countries where, unfortunately, initiatives are cruelly lacking. [sentence as published]

All the calamities now disturbing Africa should make us beccome aware of the national interest. This is because the wages of negligence are disorder and violence. Although sleep must necessarily overcome the sleeper, it is important that he should keep his eyes open during his sleep. He should keep them open on the outside world.

LIBERIA

NDP Seeks Legal Status as Political Party

AB152215 Monrovia Domestic Service in English 1900 GMT 15 Nov 84

[Text] The National Democratic Party [NDP] of Liberia today presented documents to the people's probate court in Monrovia to obtain legal status as a political party in Liberia. The documents, which include the electoral public certificate, among others, were presented to Probate Court Judge Rowenia Arch Thompson by the party's legal representatives.

Receiving the documents, Judge Arch Thompson said the court will scrutinize the papers to ensure that they have met all of the legal requirements. LINA quoted the probate court judge as saying that, following the scrutiny, the party will be probated 10 days after the publication of its pettion. She explained that if no objection is made thereafter, the court will issue the certificate to NDP, thus qualifying it to operate as a political party in Liberia.

Pan Am To Manage Airport for Additional 4 Years

AB150655 Monrovia Domestic Service in English 1900 GMT 14 Nov 84

[Text] The Roberts International Airport in Marshall Territory will be managed by Pan American air services for another 4 years. This follows an agreement signed yesterday in Monrovia between the company and the Government of Liberia. Under the agreement, Pan Am will provide management services to operate the airport while the Liberian Government will provide the capital equipment for such operation. According to the LIBERIA NEWS AGENCY, the Liberian Government will pay a management fee of $220,000 per annum to Pan Am, while the company will be responsible to train Liberians to manage the airport at the end of the life span of the contract. Pan Am first managed the airport through a similar contract signed in 1980 that expired recently.

Speaking after the ceremony, Commerce Minister Mrs Mc Leod Darpoh hoped Pan Am will do everything possible to live up to the term of the agreement. Minister Darpoh said she was optimistic that at the end of the contract the company would have trained Liberians to manage the operations of the airport. In remarks, Pan Am Vice President Donald Boran assured the government that Pan Am would strive to live up to the terms of the agreements. They would also endeavor to make their services satisfactory.

NIGERIA

Yugoslav Envoy Supports Rejection of IMF Loan

AB152155 Dakar PANA in English 1400 GMT 15 Nov 84

[Text] Lagos, 15 Nov (NAN/PANA) — Yugoslavia's ambassador in Lagos, Mr Ramadan Marmulaku, said in Lagos yesterday that Nigeria was right in rejecting the loan conditions of the International Monetary Fund (IMF). The ambassador said that the Yugoslav Government did not agree with some of the policies of the IMF.

One of the stringent conditions attached to the loan, which was rejected by the Nigerian Government, is the devaluation of the country's currency, the naira. He said that he was optimistic that Nigeria would soon overcome its economic problems, adding "the country is blessed with rich resources."

The ambassador implored all Nigerians to continue to bear with efforts being taken by the government to revive the nation's economy. He expressed Yugoslavia's willingness to assist Nigeria economically, socially and industrially, adding that the possibility of increasing oil transactions between both countries would be explored.

Chinese Team Begins Oil Exploration Study

AB151255 Lagos NAN in English 0930 GMT 15 Nov 84

[Text] Lagos, Nov 14 (NAN) — A four-man Chinese petroleum team has begun the study of Nigeria's oil exploration, an NNPC [Nigerian National Petroleum Corporation] statement said today in Lagos. The statement said that the team would be on a four-day attachment to the sub-surface exploration and exploitation unit of the corporation in Lagos.

Members of the team will also go to Port Harcourt where they will visit NNPC's research and development laboratory and receive lectures from the officials of the AGIP oil company. They will also visit Saipem construction company's onshore rig and the Eboma/Mbede fields and production centre. The team, which will leave the country on Tuesday, is also scheduled to visit Gulf offshore fields before proceeding to Maiduguri to visit the NNPC's Neptune rig being used for exploration in the Chad Basin.

'Foreign Officers' No Longer Recruited Into Army

AB150825 Lagos Domestic Service in English 2100 GMT 14 Nov 84

[Text] The recruitment of foreign officers into the Nigerian Army has been abolished. The chief of Army staff, Major General Ibrahim Bangida, announced this in Kaduna at the Nigeria Army Ordnance Corps training week.

He said that most of the foreign military officers were unproductive and overpaid.

Major General Babangida stated that plans to build storage depots to support Army formations have been approved. The chief of Army staff emphasized that excellent jobs would be rewarded and he called on ordnance officers and men to show a high degree of probity.

Earlier, the director of ordnance services, Lieutenant Colonel (M.A. Rufai) said that Army uniforms will no longer be sewn by contractors. This, he explained, was because the ordnance corps has established its own sewing factory.

Papers on U.S. Policies, Reagan Reelection

AB150725 Lagos International Service in English 0830 GMT 14 Nov 84

[From the press review]

[Text] The *DAILY STAR* continues its editorial on the United States of America's uncooperative attitude in the implementation of the UN Resolution 435 on Namibian independence. The paper strongly condemns the U.S. unwillingness to support the efforts of the liberation movements in southern Africa in freeing themselves from repression and exploitation. The *STAR* urges the United States and her allies to reconsider their policies in southern Africa.

THE PUNCH and *THE GUARDIAN* draw attention to the preparedness of the United States to replace the popularly elected government in Nicaragua. *THE PUNCH* describes President Reagan's unjustifiable attempt to change the democratically elected government in Nicaragua as indefensible and outrageous. The paper is of the opinion that the American Government has no moral justification to intervene militarily in Nicaragua to support its political aspirations. It suggests that the U.S. move should be checked. *THE GUARDIAN* observes that since President Reagan's reelection, American troops have been mobilized in South America, while Nicaraguan air space has been repeatedly violated. The paper reminds the United States that Nicaraguans are fully ready to defend the gains they have acquired since the overthrow of the Somoza regime. *THE GUARDIAN* calls on the United Nations to unreservedly condemn any attempt to invade Nicaragua. *THE FINANCIAL PUNCH* writes on the reelection of President Ronald Reagan. The paper congratulates him for his victory. *THE FINANCIAL PUNCH* expresses the hope that Mr Reagan will this time review his foreign policy as it affects Africa and the apartheid government.

Moroccan Departure From OAU Seen as Beneficial

AB150950 Lagos International Service in English 1630 GMT 14 Nov 84

[Viewpoint]

[Text] To all impartial observers of the African political situation these past few years, the expected withdrawal of Morocco from the OAU is, in practical terms, a good thing. It is the political climax of a long-drawn struggle over Western Sahara which Morocco, under King Hassan, had wanted to annex. For almost 10 years, the OAU spent its energy and resources trying to resolve the Western Sahara crisis precipitated by Morocco's clearly invalid claim to the territory. It was, in fact, a great embarrassment to the OAU, taking the pains to reconcile Morocco's claim, which was patiently a contravention of the OAU Charter. Nonetheless, the organization set up a five-nation committee to arrange for a cease-fire in the disputed territory and conduct a referendum to determine the wishes of the people concerned. But King Hassan's government put every impediment in the way of the committee to frustrate its objectives. In the eyes of the outside world, the OAU almost became a laughingstock because the impression had been created that it was an organization which had no firm grip over the affairs of the continent since it could not solve its problems. Evidently, this is how the enemies of black Africa, both within and outside, want the OAU to look like. Their utmost desire is, of course, the disintegration of the continental body, which they see as a threat to their neocolonialist scheme to exploit Africa and brutalize the African people. Painfully, however, these enemies of Africa, some of whom are identifiable, have been operating through some client states in Africa, using every opportunity to incite their African surrogates to oppose any positive move by the OAU to solve African problems. It is these client states, including King Hassan's Morocco, that have been the greatest embarrassment to the OAU. The departure of Morocco, therefore, can rightly be regarded as good riddance. It should be taken as an excellent opportunity for the OAU to replace years of polemics with a new era of practicalities which will give fresh hopes to the African people.

However, Africa cannot conveniently forget the ordinary people of Morocco, who are obviously being misled into supporting an unjust cause. It will not be too long for them to realize the dangers involved in the ill-advised action of their king to isolate them from the rest of Africa, because, simply, he has not been permitted to extend his personal rule to Western Sahara.

It is also hoped that other client states which are supporting Morocco's illegal claims will realize at the end of the day that the interest of Africa can best be sought by giving every cooperation to the OAU. All hands should therefore be on deck for Africa to achieve its objectives under the aegis of the OAU, which has now put the embarrassing Western Sahara dispute behind it.

SENEGAL

Cape Verde President Makes Stopover, Comments

AB151040 Dakar Domestic Service in French 0700 GMT 15 Nov 84

[Summary from poor reception] "Aristides Pereira, head of state of Cape Verde Islands, made a stopover early yesterday afternoon at Dakar-Yoff Airport. He had taken part in the 20th OAU summit conference, which is proceeding in a serene atmosphere. This was, in any case, what he told Papa Abdoulaye Diagne."

[Begin Pereira recording in French] The conference is continuing in an atmosphere of serenity and serious-mindedness. This encourages all of us. "We regret the withdrawal of Morocco, one of the countries which founded the OAU."

"The heads of state must transcend certain problems in order to tackle some major problems that have been worrying all the African leaders." Our continental organization must constitute an instrument that will enable us to face these problems. We are happy that the OAU has begun to function again. "It has begun to discuss economic problems. These have not been discussed for quite a few years now. Therefore, in spite of everything, we think that the OAU is making progress and that we will surely manage to achieve the objectives set by the Charter." [end recording]

ANGOLA

Dos Santos Returns From OAU Summit

MB160726 Luanda Domestic Service in Portuguese 1900 GMT 15 Nov 84

[Report from an unidentified Luanda Radio correspondent on the OAU summit in Addis Ababa — live]

[Excerpt] Comrade Jose Eduardo dos Santos has returned home after participating in the 20th OAU summit of heads of state and government, which ends tonight at Africa hall in Addis Ababa, Ethiopia. While in Ethiopia, Comrade President Jose Eudardo dos Santos also took part in a Frontline States meeting, which was not part of the OAU summit. The five leaders of Angola, Botswana, Mozambique, Zambia, and Zimbabwe analyzed the development of the situation in southern Africa and assessed the resolutions adopted by the OAU on the region.

This morning the comrade president also held separate meetings with head of state, Mengistu Haile Mariam, and Malian leader Moussa Traore. Early this afternoon the Angolan president also held talks with chairman of the African Development Bank.

Comments on OAU Summit

MB160735 Luanda Domestic Service in Portuguese 0500 GMT 16 Nov 84

[Text] Comrade Jose Eduardo dos Santos, the president of the republic, returned home yesterday from Addis Ababa where he took part in the 20th OAU summit of the heads of state and government. On his way home, President Jose Eduardo dos Santos made a technical stop-over in Kigali, capital of the Republic of Rwanda, where he was welcomed by the general secretary of the National Revolutionary Movement for Development Party. At a press conference held in Kigali, the Angolan head of state delivered a message of friendship and solidarity with the Rwandese people and expressed the wish to strengthen the ties of friendship and the existing relations between that country and the People's Republic of Angola.

At the press conference President Jose Eduardo dos Santos expressed satisfaction with the results of the OAU summit, stressing that, after finding an immediate settlement to the Western Saharan issue, the OAU was able to more seriously debate Africa's fundamental problems, particularly the issue of the Namibian independence.

Dos Santos, Portugal's Eanes to Meet in Zaire

MB150543 Johannesburg Domestic Service in English 0500 GMT 15 Nov 84

[Text] Our Lisbon correspondent reports that the presidents of Portugal and Angola are preparing to hold talks aimed at solving the differences between their two countries. He says that indications are that President Ramalho Eanes of Portugal and President dos Santos of Angola will be meeting in Kinshasa, the capital of Zaire, during celebrations marking the reinvestiture of President Mobutu as president on 5 December.

President Eanes recently sent a message to his Angolan counterpart in which he expressed the hope that relations between their countries would remain stable inspite of many problems caused by allegations that the UNITA movement had official government backing in Lisbon.

UNITA 'Criminal' Sentenced to 24 Years

MB150901 Luanda Domestic Service in Portuguese 1900 GMT 14 Nov 84

[Text] The 5th Region Military Tribunal in Lubango yesterday sentenced a UNITA criminal to 24 years in jail. The defendent, (Domingo Cameque), was accused of participating in criminal acts in (Cului) and (Camachissa) in the municipality of Cubango. These acts included looting and other crimes against the villages. Last Saturday, the tribunal sentenced another counterrevolutionary, also a member of the puppet group, to 16 years in prison.

Huambo UNITA Defectors, 'Criminals' Presented

MB150813 Luanda Domestic Service in Portuguese 0500 GMT 15 Nov 84

[Text] Several compatriots who were misled by the puppet groups were presented to the population of Huambo last Sunday at a mass rally presided over by Lieutenant Colonel Joao Ernesto dos Santos Liberdade, Huambo provincial commissar.

At the rally in honor of the ninth anniversary of national independence, several criminals who were captured during military offensives launched by the Angolan armed forces were also presented to the population.

Addressing the rally, Lt Liberdade reiterated the policy of clemency adopted by the MPLA-Labor Party toward those who were misled by puppets groups and today want to reintegrate into Angolan society.

KUP Reports 170 FAPLA, 25 Cubans Killed

MB151700 (Clandestine) KUP in Portuguese to Southern and Central Africa 1200 GMT 15 Nov 84

[Text] Free Land of Angola, 15 Nov (KUP) — About 170 People's Armed Forces for the Liberation of Angola [FAPLA] soldiers and 25 Cubans lost their lives in Angola, and 26 vehicles and 8 buildings were destroyed in three UNITA military offensives against the MPLA during the last 2 weeks of October. The information bulletin of the UNITA operations headquarters also states that the MPLA lost great quantities of war materiel during these operations.

These actions were carried out at Sao Pedro da Quilemba, where the MPLA's army barracks were captured, and between Negage and Sanza Pombo, where a military column of 34 vehicles was totally destroyed with gunfire, while another 2 were destroyed by antitank and antivehicle mines. A total of 79 FAPLA soldiers

week. According to travellers, a bus carrying Mozambican miners was attacked in the area, and one of the miners suffered serious injuries.

Book Reveals Rhodesian Army Role in 'Bandits'

MB150940 Maputo Domestic Service in Portuguese 0400 GMT 15 Nov 84

[Text] A book that went on sale in South Africa Monday reveals that the special air service elite unit of the former Rhodesian armed forces was responsible for carrying out vast sabotage and destruction operations in Mozambique, which were subsequently claimed to be the work of the Mozambican armed bandits.

The book, by journalist Barbara Cole, details a number of acts of aggression and sabotage carried out by the Rhodesian armed forces in Mozambique after January 1983 [as heard], the date the Portuguese colonial government allowed them to operate in Tete Province. The author further says that the Rhodesian armed forces withdrew from Mozambique immediately after the coup in Portugal in 1974 and returned on the following day. From that time onward, they never asked again for permission to enter Mozambique.

The book details the creation of the armed bandits by the Rhodesian Security Service in order, we quote, to assist Rhodesia in its main objective of destroying, disrupting, and sowing confusion among the ZANLA [Zimbabwean African National Liberation Army] in Mozambique, unquote. The book reveals in detail the planning and execution of the sabotage of the Munhava fuel storage tanks in Beira on 23 March 1979 by a unit of the Rhodesian armed forces who were accompanied by a group of armed bandits in order to make it appear that the sabotage was carried out by the armed bandits.

NAMIBIA

Commentary on MPC Invitation for Talks

MB121758 Windhoek DIE REPUBLIKEIN in Afrikaans 2 Nov 84 p 6

[Editorial: "Last Chance"]

[Text] This week's bold move by the Multi-Party Conference [MPC] strengthens the hope that the politics of reality will finally prevail in the case of South-West Africa/Namibia, too. This would mean giving attention to the wishes, aims, and endeavors of the people of the territory, and that the interests of others involved in the South-West African/Namibian issue will be secondary to these.

The MPC issued an invitation to interested South-West Africa/Namibia parties with significant support to sit down and talk. The MPC has given a 31 December deadline for these parties to respond to the invitation. A second date — 15 January — has been set for reviewing progress and deciding on future action.

This is a striking attempt by the MPC to place the problem where it belongs — with the people of South-West Africa/Namibia themselves. The move is also calculated to put an end to the practice of always pushing a solution to the South-West Africa/Namibia issue further into the future.

It seems definite, then, that the South-West Africa/Namibia express is set to depart. There is still time and room for every interested party to climb on board. And when it has steamed out on its chosen route, the know-alls will be left on the platform.

SOUTH AFRICA

Pik Botha Gives No Details on Talks With U.S.

MB151435 Johannesburg SAPA in English 1420 GMT 15 Nov 84

[Text] Pretoria, Nov 15, SAPA — The South African Government could not give a simple "yes" or "no" answer to Angolan proposals on a Cuban withdrawal, the minister of foreign affairs, Mr Pik Botha said today. After the first round of their scheduled 2-day talks in Pretoria, this afternoon neither Mr Botha nor the U.S. assistant secretary of state for Africa, Dr Chester Crocker, were prepared to divulge details of South Africa's response to Angola's proposals.

According to reports, the essence of Angola's President Jose Eduardo dos Santos' plan was the withdrawal of 20,000 Cubans from Angola's territory while 10,000 would remain to protect Luanda and oil installations in the northern Cabinda Province. Reports from Windhoek 2 days ago said the proposals were unacceptable to the South African Government.

At a short press conference at the government guest house, Mr Botha said today's talks were a continuation of those held 2 weeks ago on the Cape Verde Islands, where Dr Crocker had conveyed the Angolan proposals. The South African Government's response and views on the proposals were now being discussed with Dr Crocker, who would in turn convey these to the Angolans in the near future.

It was not in the interests of the matter that South Africa's response be made public at this stage. Dr Crocker confirmed it had been agreed the issue would remain confidential for the time being.

Asked if Dr Crocker would be returning to the Angolans with a straight "yes" or "no" answer, Mr Botha said this was impossible. "It's not that easy... we are dealing with a set of proposals and views of a government, and perhaps counter-proposals... this is a very complicated matter... I cannot reply with a simple yes or no." Mr Botha's delegation includes the administrator-general of SWA/Namibia, Dr Willie van Niekerk, and the minister of defence, General Magnus Malan. Dr Crocker was accompanied by the U.S. Ambassador to South Africa, Mr Herman Nickel, and senior officials.

Since 1982 South Africa has insisted — with U.S. backing — on at least a phased withdrawal of Cubans from Angola before it is

and 18 Cubans died unnecessarily in this action. The third operation was carried out in Luanda Province, near Caxito, where the forces of the MPLA's 31st Brigade were attacked three times. A number of MPLA soldiers surrendered to UNITA, including a 1st lieutenant who was in charge of operations in that province.

KUP Cites Oct-Nov Action

MB150921 (Clandestine) KUP in Portuguese to Southern and Central Africa 0600 GMT 15 Nov 84

[Text] Free Land of Angola, 15 Nov (KUP) — Some 180 People's Armed Forces for the Liberation of Angola [FAPLA] soldiers, 9 Russians, and 4 Cubans died and 12 FAPLA soldiers were captured in combat against UNITA forces between the end of October and beginning of November. According to a news release issued by UNITA's office of operations on Sunday, UNITA successfully captured the villages of Bailundo and Franca do Queve and strongly attacked the MPLA 48th Brigade in the Chitembo area, killing 59 FAPLA soldiers and 9 Russians, and forcing the other enemy soldiers to flee.

UNITA forces attacking the village of Bailundo on Saturday at 0400 killed 84 FAPLA soldiers and 4 Cubans. They also captured 4 vehicles, which they used to transport large quantities of seized war materiel to their bases. In taking the village of Franca do Queve, UNITA forces killed 36 FAPLA soldiers, among them a second lieutenant named (Caiame Angelo Miguel), who was born in the town of Maquela do Zombo.

LESOTHO

Cooperatives Minister Hails Jonathan at Rally

MB141822 Maseru Domestic Service in English 1600 GMT 14 Nov 84

[Text] The minister of cooperatives and rural development, Mr (D.P.G. Makwai) has commended the prime minister, the Right Honorable Dr Leabua Jonathan, for having refused to sign the so-called nonaggression pact with South Africa.

Addressing the prime minister's rally at (Modikadiko), in the Mokhotlong district today, Mr (Makwai) said that the prime minister well deserved the Dag Hammarskjold Award, which has been given to him by the Brussels-based Academy of Peace, particularly because of the work he has done for Lesotho in the field of development.

Referring to the proposed Highland Water Scheme, Mr (Makwai) said that South Africa agreed to continue to participate in the scheme because it will benefit both countries. He said that South Africa has also agreed not to interfere in Lesotho's domestic policies, including its commitment to receive political refugees. Mr (Makwai) appealed to the nation to maintain peace and to report the presence of unknown and unwanted persons in their respective areas. He advised them to vote for the Basotho National Party in the coming elections so as to enable it to continue with its good work.

Speaking about the health clinic which was inaugurated by the prime minister, Mr (Makwai) said it has been built at the central point where it will serve the people of (Hobedi) and its surrounding area. He observed that as much as Lesotho is a poor country its difficulties have to be tackled. Mr (Makwai) urged the people of (Modikadiko) to take advantage of the services of the Lesotho Agricultural Development Bank to improve their farming methods. He stressed that government is determined to improve water schemes, and to construct more roads and bridges in the mountain areas.

MADAGASCAR

Ratsiraka Meets With Congo, SWAPO Leaders

MB151515 Antananarivo Domestic Service in French 1030 GMT 15 Nov 84

[Text] President Didier Ratsiraka this morning received President of the Congo Denis Sassou-Nguesso and SWAPO President Sam Nujoma. [Words indistinct] denounced Madrid's participation through an accord signed between Morocco and Spain [words indistinct] with colonialist designs. With regard to Morocco, which has withdrawn from the OAU, [words indistinct] as explained in the OAU charter.

MOZAMBIQUE

Drought, 'Bandits' Hamper Tete Provincial Plan

MB151900 Maputo Domestic Service in Portuguese 1700 GMT 15 Nov 84

[Excerpt] The program of action of the Tete provincial government for all sectors has not been totally fulfilled. This has been the assessment of the 13th session of the provincial assembly. The main causes of this were the armed bandit activities and the drought that hit several strategic regions in the province.

The assembly has also ascertained that there has been a poor performance in education, agricultural trade, and the supply of residents in the districts due to a shortage of school equipment and consumer goods to back up the agricultural trading campaign.

Moreover, it was announced at the end of the session that 19,426 people who had sought refuge in Zimbabwe because of famine have already returned to Changara district. Local government authorities are busy settling them in fertile areas for farming.

Security Incidents Noted on Road From Maputo

MB151455 Johannesburg Domestic Service in Afrikaans 1400 GMT 15 Nov 84

[Text] Travellers from Mozambique arriving in South Africa report that the security situation on the road north from Maputo is deteriorating. Our Africa Desk reports that several incidents have occurred in the area surrounding Moamba and around Ressano Garcia on the South African border, and that the railway line from Maputo to Ressano Garcia was sabotaged last

prepared to implement the United Nations 1978 Resolution 435 independence plan for SWA/Namibia.

Asked if progress was at least being made, Mr Botha replied this had been the case since U.S. President Ronald Reagan came into power four years ago. The idea of a Cuban withdrawal had been anathema at first but the principle had now been accepted by the Angolans.

Although he refused to divulge details of the South African Government's response to the Angolan proposals, Mr Botha said in reply to a question that his government would consider foreign troops in Angola totaling more than "three or four thousand and upwards" as unacceptable as this would have a negative, hampering effect on free elections in SWA/Namibia. He had been asked about South Africa's attitude to the presence of other foreign forces, like the East Germans, in Angola besides the Cubans. The South African Government did not allow foreign troops in SWA/Namibia and it expected the same of Angola.

Joint Commission To Meet Soon

MB151726 Johannesburg Domestic Service in English
1700 GMT 15 Nov 84

[Text] The minister of foreign affairs, Mr Pik Botha, says a top level meeting of the joint monitoring commission, comprising representatives from South Africa and Angola, is to take place within the next 3 to 4 days. Speaking after talks this afternoon with the American assistant secretary of state for African affairs, Dr Chester Crocker, Mr Botha told newsmen that the commission was to have met tomorrow, but the date was not convenient for the Angolan Government, and the meeting would now probably be held early next week.

The talks with Dr Crocker are to be resumed tomorrow morning at the state guest house in Pretoria. Mr Botha said that South Africa's views on the Angolan proposals for a Cuban troop withdrawal from Angola would be conveyed to the American delegation during the current round of talks. Dr Crocker would convey these views to the Angolan Government.

In reply to questions about the presence of other foreign troops in Angola, Mr Botha said that the current negotiations concerned only the Cuban presence. South Africa believed that the presence of large numbers of Cubans in Angola could hamper the holding of free elections and the implementation of UN Resolution 435 in South-West Africa. Mr Botha said that in the 4 years since President Reagan had come to power, much progress had been made with the peace initiative in South-West Africa. He also referred to Angola's acceptance of the idea of a Cuban withdrawal.

Le Grange: Action Against Strike Leaders Planned

MB160553 Johannesburg Domestic Service in English
0500 GMT 16 Nov 84

[Text] The minister of law and order, Mr Louis le Grange, says the government is disappointed with the joint statement issued by the Afrikaanse Handelsinstituut [Afrikaans Trade Institute], ASSOCOM [Association of Chambers of Commerce], and the Federated Chamber of Industries in which they expressed their concern over the detention of certain trade union leaders.

Addressing a public meeting at Virginia, Mr Le Grange said the three organizations should make it clear whether their executives had met to take the decision about sending the statement to the commissioner of police. If this was indeed the case, then he wished to enquire why these groups had not approached the government. Mr Le Grange added that if the executives had not met to discuss the issue, the organizations names had been misused. He said he hoped the matter would be cleared up. He said the government has decided to take action against the trade union leaders because of the damage and losses caused by the stayaway of workers. Twelve of the people responsible for the stayaway have been arrested and are to appear in court soon.

Le Grange Urges Charges Against UDF's Boesak

MB160643 Umtata Capital Radio in English
0600 GMT 16 Nov 84

[Text] Alan Boesak may have to answer in court for his reported criticism of the police. Law and Order Minister Louis le Grange has advised the commissioner of police to charge the United Democratic Front [UDF] patron and World Alliance of Reformed Churches president in terms of the Police Act. Zayed Cachalia has details:

[Begin Cachalia recording] At a public meeting in the Orange Free State last night, Le Grange said a dossier would be opened on Boesak and after a proper investigation of charges the document would be handed to the attorney general. The minister said Boesak could be charged under Section 27 of the Police Act, which states that members of the public may not be calculating or deliberate in what they say about the police.

The basis of Le Grange's attack was an article which appeared in an Australian newspaper. The newspaper quoted Boesak as saying that the police were committing the most unbelievable atrocities and Boesak apparently gave the example of a 12-year-old youth, who although innocent, had been shot in both legs by a police officer. The newspaper article also referred to the Defense Force as one of the most sophisticated murder machines in history. Le grange referred to Boesak as a liar and a slanderer.

Le Grange also launched another of his regular attacks on the UDF, again describing it as a umbrella organization for the ANC. He said its aims were to mobilize all section of the community in one action. Le Grange described last week's mass stayaway in the Transvaal as amazingly effective, but he said it had also resulted in a large number of deaths and extensive damage to property. [end Cachalia recording]

Louis le Grange has also challenged newspaper reports about the number of people detained this year. He denied the figures already exceeded 1,000, saying a total of 434 people have been detained since the beginning of 1984. He said certain reports in certain newspapers inside and outside South Africa had gone out of their way to create the image that there is an excessive use of security legislation in South Africa. Le Grange has warned that

his department will not hesitate to charge newspaper groups under Section 27 of the Police Act for being deliberate and calculating in what they say about the South African Police.

OAU 'Irrelevant' to African Reality
MB140633 Johannesburg Domestic Service in English 0500 GMT 14 Nov 84

[Station commentary: "The OAU's Irrelevance"]

[Text] True to its nature, the OAU has lost its first member state over an unreality. Morocco, a founder member, has resigned because of the OAU's admission of the Saharan Democratic Arab Republic. The pretentious title refers to an entity described by the Zairean delegate as a ghost state, a territory with no government or administration, with a varying but always miniscule population of North African nomads, and with an international existance that extends no further in the world than the political dictate of 30 African heads of state, some of whom have since lost office. Morocco, the administrating authority, regards it as a province, and is supported by most of the continent's moderate governments.

The oddest feature of this first defection from the OAU in the 21 years since it was formed is the muted reaction. Even the participants at its latest summit meeting in Addis Ababa seem implicitly to accept the irrelevance of the organization. The past few years of increasingly bitter political squabbling, at a time when Africa has been caught up in disasters unequalled in its modern history, have stripped it of political significance and rendered farcical its proceedings. As a result, an event that would once have been regarded as the worst conceivable crisis for the organization passes almost unremarked.

Probably the only thing certain about the 20th OAU summit is that nothing that happens there will affect the situation in Africa. The situation is determined by issues far removed from the favored concerns of the OAU. In the words of the UN panel that undertook an investigation earlier this year, it is an unprecedented struggle for survival against famine and drought. The continent is wracked, to quote the UN panel further, by unspeakable human suffering, endemic poverty, encrounching deserts, illness, declining food production, and armed conflict. According to the latest estimates, 35 million Africans face death by starvation, and up to a third are under 5 years old.

For many, colonialism and the drought are the preferred scapegoats. Others are more forthright. In an editorial on Monday, *TIME* states that huge amounts of Western aid to Ethiopia had been used to help it finance its civil wars and to sustain a government whose social and economic policies had contributed as much to the catastrophe in that country as the years of drought. A *TIME* survey noted that in the past decade black Africa's food imports had trebled as a result of misguided agricultural policies. Senegal's president, Abdou Diouf, recently commented: To Africa's sickness, add corruption. It is endemic.

However, there are signs of change. Dr Chester Crocker believes there is now a realism in Africa that did not exist a few years ago. Regional cooperative associations are growing, more governments are facing up to internal problems and working together to improve development prospects. But they are not doing so through the OAU. That body has long since parted company with the realities of Africa.